"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAK, Jiri; WIMMER, Petr; ZACHER, Jan

Analytic evaluation of the acid component of low-temperature tar from Most lignite. Sbor pal vod VSChT Vol. 5:251-279 '61 [publ. '62].

1. Katedra koksarenstvi a plynarenstvi, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

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MACAK, Jiri

Thermal-catalytic cracking of liquid hydrocarbons. Sbor pal vod VSChT Vol. 5:281-293 '61 [publ. '62].

1. Katedra koksarenstvi a plynarenstvi, Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

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MACAK, J.

Commemorating the 60th birthday of Professor Rudolf Riedl. Chem listy 57 no.9:1000-1001 S '63.

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MACEK, Lubomir

Failures of mechanical equipment in panel factories and its maintenance. Poz stavby 11 no.5:250-252 '63.

1. Krajske sdruzeni narodnich podniku ve stavebictvi, Ostrava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

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MACEK, Milan; MICHL, Jiri

Contribution to cultivation of human diploid cells. Acta Univ. Carol. [Med.] (Praha) 10 no.7:519-539 '64

1. Ustav vyzkumu vyvoje ditete fakulty detskeho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (reditel prof. MUDr. J.Houstek, DrSc.) a Ustav ser a ockovacich latek, odbor tkanovych kultur (vedouci MUDr.J.Johanovsky, CSc.).

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More plastic materials. p.7. (Technicke Noviny, Praha, Vol 2, No. 21, Nov 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

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Development of the production and use of plastics in Czechoslovakia, p. 15, ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU (Pripravny vybor vedeckych technickych spolecnosti pri eskoslovenske akademii ved) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

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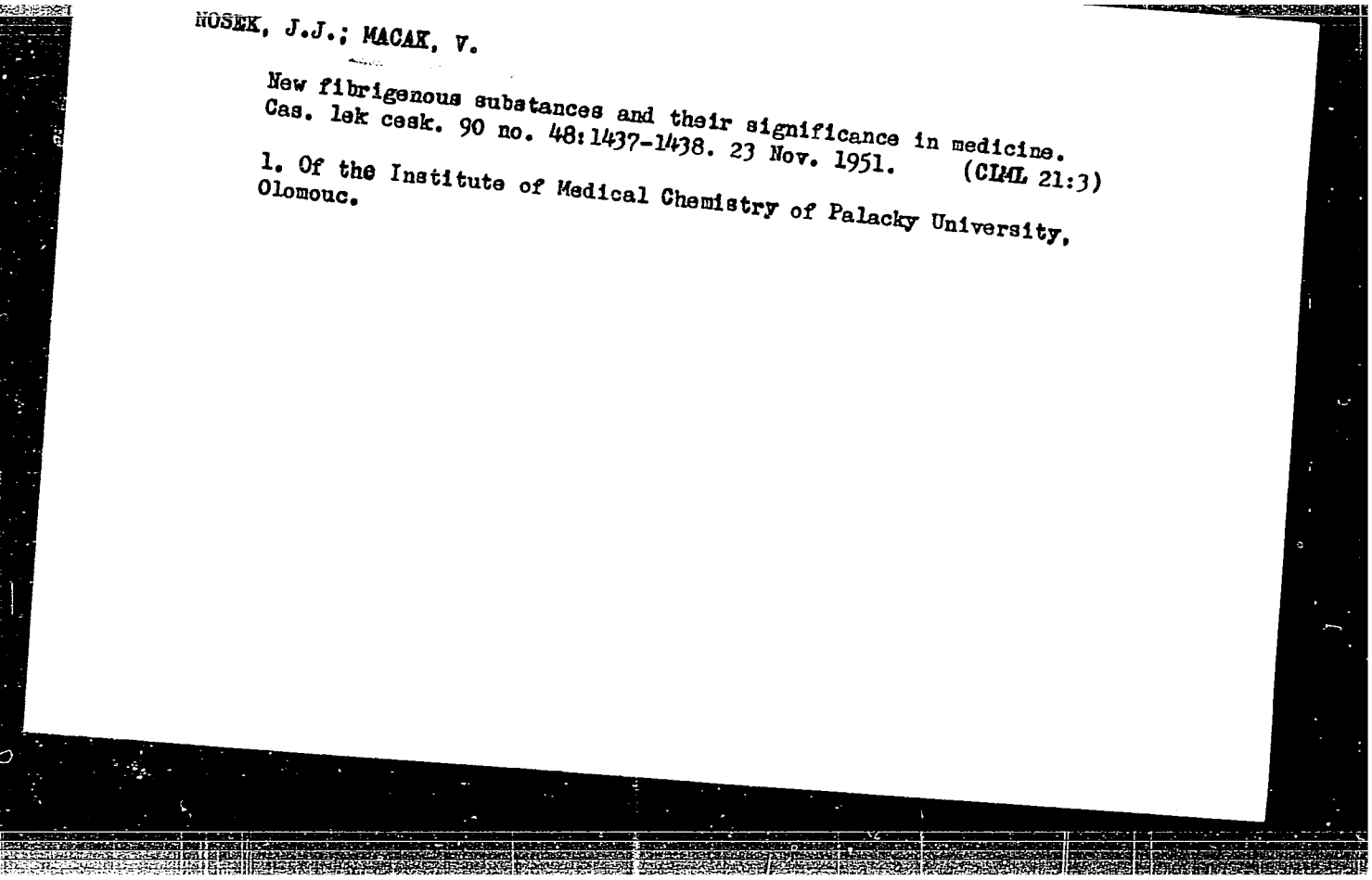

NOSEK, J.J.; MACAK, V.

New fibrigenous substances and their significance in medicine.
Cas. lek cesk. 90 no. 48:1437-1438. 23 Nov. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Of the Institute of Medical Chemistry of Palacky University, Olomouc.

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MACAK, V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Electrochemistry

(4)

Polarography of Terramycin. O. Krestýnová-Třísilová, V. Maťák, and P. Šantavý (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 47, 636-8(1953).—The polarographic behavior of Terramycin compared with that of colchicine and cinchotoxine suggests a 4-electron reduction.
M. Hudlický

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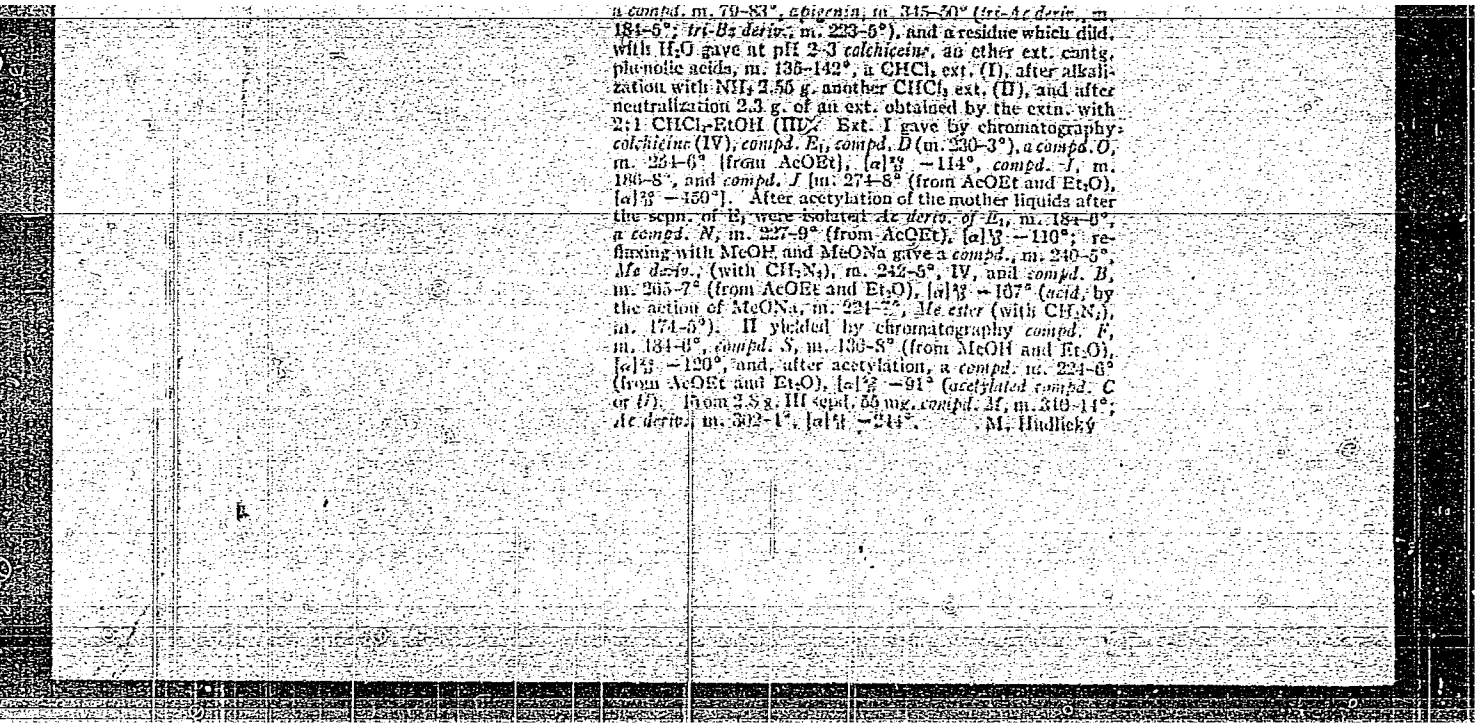
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0



a compd. m. 79–83°, *apigenin*, m. 345–50° (*tri-Ac deriv.*, m. 184–5°; *tri-Bz deriv.*, m. 223–5°), and a residue which did, with H_2O gave at pH 2–3 *colchiceine*, an ether ext. cantg. phenolic acids, m. 136–142°, a $CHCl_3$ ext. (I), after alkalization with NH_4 2.55 g. another $CHCl_3$ ext. (II), and after neutralization 2.3 g. of an ext. obtained by the extn. with 2:1 $CHCl_3$–EtOH (III). Ext. I gave by chromatography: *colchicine* (IV), *compd. E_1*, *compd. D* (m. 230–3°), *a compd. O*, m. 234–6° (from AcOEt), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −114°, *compd. J*, m. 186–8°, and *compd. J* [m. 274–8° (from AcOEt and Et_2O), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −150°]. After acetylation of the mother liquids after the sepn. of E_1 were isolated *Ac derivs. of E_1*, m. 184–6°, *a compd. N*, m. 227–9° (from AcOEt), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −110°; refluxing with MeOH and MeONa gave a *compd.*, m. 240–5°, *Me deriv.*, (with CH_2N_2), m. 242–5°, IV, and *compd. B*, m. 205–7° (from AcOEt and Et_2O), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −107° (*acid*, by the action of MeONa, m. 224–7°, *Me ester* (with CH_2N_2), m. 174–5°). II yielded by chromatography *compd. F*, m. 134–6°, *compd. S*, m. 136–8° (from MeOH and Et_2O), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −120°, and, after acetylation, a *compd.* m. 224–6° (from AcOEt and Et_2O), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −91° (*acetylated compd. C* or *D*). From 2.8 g. III sepd. 55 mg. *compd. M*, m. 310–14°; *Ac deriv.*, m. 302–4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −214°. M. Hudlický

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAK, VL.

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Cadmium intoxication. Vl. Mačák, M. Černoch, J. Bartek, D. Wiedermann, and F. Santavý. *Lékařské Listy* 9, 27-30(1954).—The authors believe that in intoxications of this type (and possibly other heavy metals) the body does not suffer any damage through the coupling of heavy metals with SH groups of glutathione. The heavy metals are probably combined with other groups in the human body by means of more labile coupling and therefore it is possible to carry out the detoxidation in a rather simple way, i.e. by means of cysteine or British antilewisite.

O. E. Lobstein

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

KRESTYNOVA-TELUPILOVA, O.; MACAK, V.; SANTAVY, F.

Polarography of terramycin [with summary in German]. Sbor.Chekh.khim. rab. 19 no.2:234-237 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Khimicheskiy institut meditsinskogo fakul'teta universiteta im. Palatskogo Olomouts. (Terramycin) (Polarograph and polarography)

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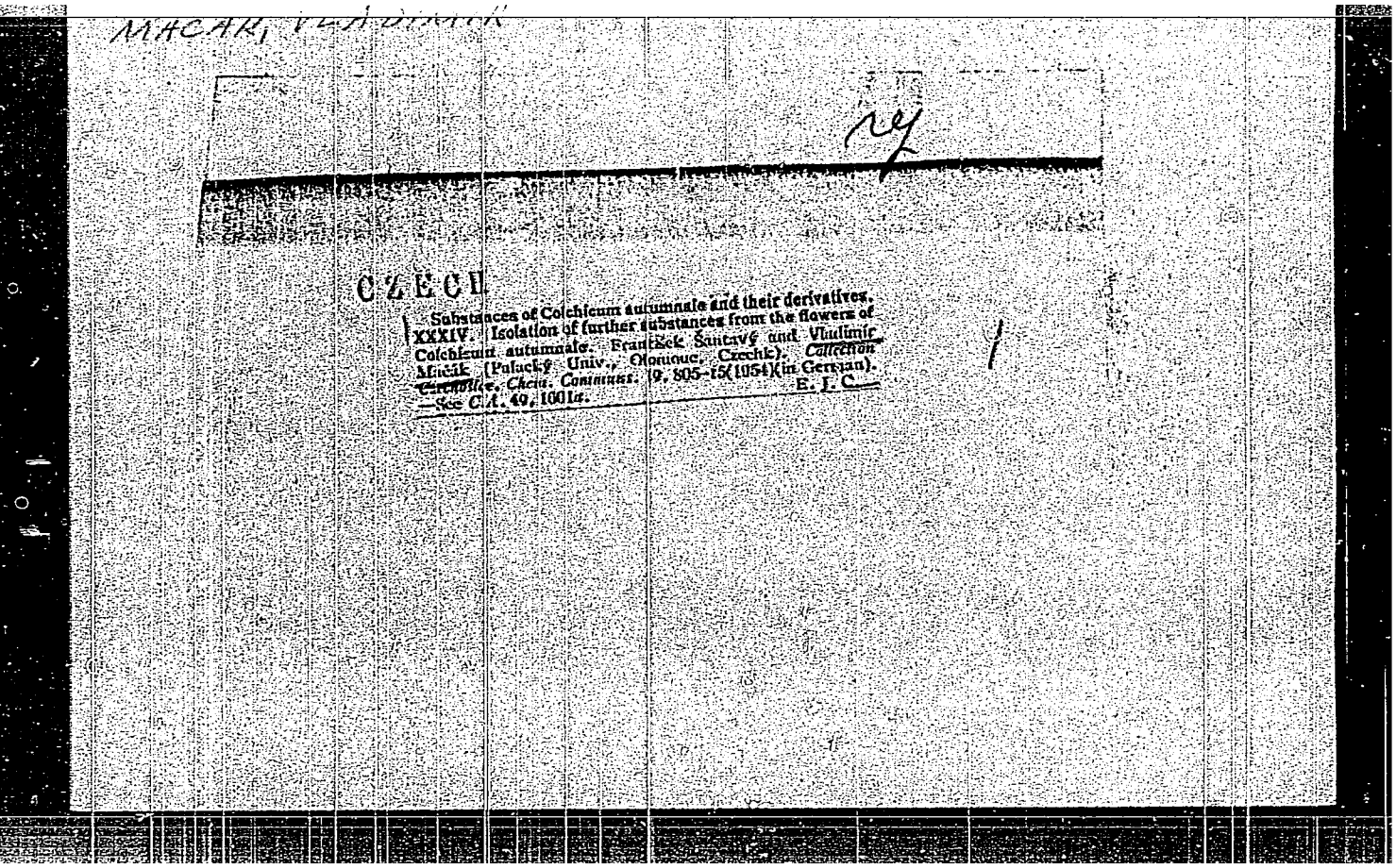

MACAR, Vladimir

CZECH

XXXIV. Substances of Colchicum autumnale and their derivatives. Isolation of further substances from the flowers of Colchicum autumnale. František Santavý and Vladimír Macák (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czechk). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communs.* (9, 505-15(1954)(in German). —See C.A. 49, 10015e. E. J. C.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAK, Vladimir (Olomouc, Jakoubka ze Stribra 66.)

Spontaneous pneumoperitoneum in children. Cesk. pediat. 14 no.4:349-351 5 Apr 59.

1. Detska klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. Ant. Mores.
(PNEUMOPERITONEUM, in inf. & child.
(Cz))

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MACAK, V.

Congenital stridor from anomaly of the great vessels. Cesk.pediat. 14 no.9:808-811 S '59.

1. Detske klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. Ant.Mores.
(AORTA abnorm.)
(RESPIRATION)

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RAPANT, Vladislav; MACAK, V.; DOUBRAVSKY, J.

Double aortic arch. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.11:326-330 13 Mar 59.

1. Chirurgicka klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. Vlad. Rapant a detska klinika PU v Omomouci, prednosta doc. dr. A. Mores VI. R., Olomouc, chirurg. klinika.
(AORTA, abnorm.
double aortic arch, surg. & case report (Cz))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

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MACAK, Vladimir

Hemangioma of the entire lower extremity with thrombopenic purpura.
Cesk.pediat. 15 no.1:50-53 Ja '60.

1. Detska klinika FU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. Ant. Mores
(HEMANGIOMA in inf.&child.)
(LEG neopl.)
(PURPURA THROMBOPENIC in inf.& child.)
(INFANT NEWBORN dis.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAL, V.

The M 029 testing device of coil-winding insulation using surge voltage.

P. 17. (ELEKTROTECHNIK) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

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ARSOV, D., prof., dr.; DAVCEV, doc. dr.; MACALI, M., dr.

Survey of cases of hyperthyroidism observed from 1958-1960 in an internal clinic in Skopije. Med. glasn. 15 no.7/8:305-307 Jl-Ag '61.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Skopju.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM statist)

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ARSOV, D., prof. dr.; DAVCEV, P., prof. dr.; MACALI, M., dr.

Primary carcinoma of the liver in patients of the Skoplje Internal Clinic during the past 5 years. Med. Glas. 17 no.11/12:441-443 N-D '63.

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DEJANOV, I.; TOFOVIC, P.; SERAFIMOV, K.; LAZAROV, A.; MACALI, M.

Venous thrombosis and malignant neoplasms. Acta chir. Iugosl. 12 no.1:33-41 '65.

1. Zavod za transfuziju krvi SR Makedonije (v.d. direktora dr. N. Stojcenska), Hirurska klinika (direktor prof. dr. B. Dragojevic), Ginekolosko-akuserska klinika (direktor prof. dr. A. Cakmakov) i Interna klinika (direktor prof. dr. D. Arsov) Medicinskog fakulteta u Skopju.

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NEDELKOVSKI, Jonce; MACALI, Marija; URUMOVA, Epsa

Apropos of 4 cases of chronic idiopathic jaundice (Dubin-Johnson syndrome). God. zborn. med. fak. Skopje 11:201-208 '64.

1, Interna klinika na medicinskiot fakultet, Skopje (upravnik: prof. d-r. Dimitar Arsov) i Institut za patoloska anatomija, Skopje (upravnik: prof. d-r. Dragoslav Miletic).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

PTA

MACALIK, E

4

614.8 : 621 791 53

1396
Macalik E. Blowpipe Explosion.
„Wypadek z palnikiem". Przegląd Spawalnictwa. No 5—6, 1951. pp. 106, 1 fig.

Details of an explosion which occurred while lighting an oxy acetylene blowpipe, resulting in the bursting of both hoses and in setting fire to the acetylene bottle. The accident was due to the failure to open the oxygen supply valve prior to lighting the acetylene at the blowpipe nozzle, i. e. while the oxygen pipe was filled with acetylene. The blowpipe was of the injector type.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACANDER, Wanda

Investigation on the effect of bacteriophage on the saprophytic acid-fast bacilli. Gruzlica 22 no.10:691-698 Oct 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Bacteriologii, kierownik: dr. J.Jakobkiewicz z Pracowni bakteriofagowej, Kierownik: doc. dr. I.Lipska z Miejskiej Stacji San.-Epidem. w Warszawie, dyrektor dr. B.Mirowski, Warszawa, Nowogrodzka 82

(BACTERIOPHAGE
eff. on saprophytic acid-fast bact.)
(BACTERIA
saprophytic, acid-fast, eff. of bacteriophage)

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MACANDER, W.

Studies on acid-fast bacilli in rivers receiving purified sewage. Acta microb. polon 5 no.1-2:201-205 1956.

1. Ze Stacji Sanitarno-epidemiologicznej w Warszawie.
(BACTERIA,
acid-fast bact. in rivers receiving purified sewage (Pol))
(WATER SUPPLY,
same)
(SEWAGE,
same)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACANDER-GOLCZ, Wanda

Effect of mycobacteriophage "P17" on acid-fast bacilli isolated from lymph node pus during increased reactions following BCG vaccination. Gruzlica 27 no.12: 1197-1202 D '59.

1. Ze Stacji Sanitarno-Epidemiologicznej w Warszawie. Kierownik Dzialu Badan Bakteriologicznych: dr. J. Jakobkiewicz. Kierownik Pracowni Gruzlicy: mgr. W. Macander-Golez.
(BCG VACCINATION)
(BACTERIOPHAGE)
(MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

POPOVIC,J.; IABAN,M.; MILETIC,V.; BJEGOVIC,M.; MACANOVIC,J.; PRASO,R.

Results of prolonged therapy with pneumoperitoneum and antibiotics. Tuberkuloza,Beogr. 11 no.2:204-210 '59.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije,Beograd, direktor: prof. dr M. Grujic.

(PNEUMOPERITONEUM ARTIFICIAL ther.)
(ANTITUBERCULAR DRUGS ther.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

POPOVIC,J.; MILETIC,V.; BJEGOVIC,M.; MACANOVIC,M.; ILIC,Lj.; PRASO,R.

Our results of the treatment of hematogenous pulmonary tuberculosis with combined hormones and bacteriostatic agents. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.2:215-219 '59.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu NR Srbije,Beograd, direktor: prof. dr. Grujic.

(TUBERCULOSIS MILIARY ther.)
(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY ther.)
(CORTISONE ther.)
(CORTICOTROPIN ther.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

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TURCU, I.; BILCU, Cl.; SCAFES, S.; MACARESCU, V.

The investigation of serum catalase in epidemic hepatitis. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.3:385-390 '62.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (CATALASE) (ENZYME TESTS)

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MAKARESKU, V.S. [Macarescu, V.S.]; SLYUSAR', B.S.

Structural characteristics of the Neogene cover of the Epi-Hercynian platform in Bessarabia. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.4: 44-60 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACARIE, C.

Construction of a dam for supplying water to a thermoelectric-power station. p. 583

INDUSTRIA CONSTRUCTILOR SI A MATERIALELOR DE CONSTRUCTII, Bucuresti, Vol 6, No. 11, Nov., 1955

SO: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

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MACARIE, D.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: REVISTA INDUSTRIEI ALIMENTARE. PRODUSE VEGETALE. No. 6, 1958.

MACARIE, D. One year of fruitful education in the food industry. p. 28.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

Macarie, I.

[illegible], I.
Surname (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Conf. Dr.-

Affiliation: [illegible] School of Veterinary Medicine (Facultatea de Medicina Veterinara), Bucharest.

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 54-62.

Data: "Parenteral Treatment of Sheep Diotyocaulosis."

Co-authors:

IONIGU, T., Veterinarian, School of Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest.

MACARIE, I., Veterinarian, School of Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

RUMANIA

Veterinarian E. POLL, Dr I. MUNGU and Veterinarian I. MACARIE, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Facultatea de medicina veterinara) Bucharest.

"Endocrine Pancreatic Function in Ducks."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 4, Apr 63; pp 95-102.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Whereas normal ducks are extremely resistant to both endogenous insulin and glucose in comparison to mammals, after pancreatectomy the insulin dose required to provoke hypoglycemic shock is paradoxically decreased (from 100 to 10 I.U.!) A hyperglycemic condition is brought about by pancreatectomy, but this is not incompatible with survival; such ducks can still handle glucose and hepatic and muscle glycogen is lower than before operation. Four graphs, 3 photographs; 3 Rumanian, 2 Western references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

RAZVAN, E., ing.; MACARIE, I., ing.

Results obtained by some studies on the dissipation of energy. Studii hidraul 5:301-324 '63.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

BANUZI, L.; BOLOGA, V.; JURCA, I.; MACARIE, I.

Persian type glass treated with ammonium sulfate. Industria uscara 11 no.6:322 Je '64.

1. Turda Glass Manufacture.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

RUMANIA

MACARIE, Maria, Professor, Bucharest [affiliation not given]

"On the Activities of the 'Young Bee-Breeders' Circle."

Bucharest, Natura, Seria Biologie, Vol 15, No 1, Jan-Feb 1963, pp 70-74.

Abstract: Describes the activities of the "Young Bee-Breeders' Circles" organized under the auspices of the Station of Young Naturalists of the Pioneers' Palace of Bucharest in September 1961. The Circles include Pioneers and pupils in grades 3 to 7 of the schools of general education of Bucharest.

Includes 3 figures.

1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

DIMITRIU, C.C., prof.; BULIGESCU, L.,dr., candidat in stinte; SOLOMON, Sela; MACARIE, Olga; GASMET, E.

The hepatic cytolysis syndrome. Med. intern. 14 no.1:1-17 Ja '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica medicala a Spitalului "C. Davilla".
(LIVER DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

ZAMFIR,C., dr.; medic emerit; CIOBA, Gh., dr.; EFANOV,A., dr.; ANDRONIC,C., dr.; MACARIE,O., farm.; CONICESCU,O., farm.

On some clinico-biological aspects of atherosclerosis in persons under 40 years of age. Med. intern. 16 no.3:291-299 Mr'64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Sectia I de boli interne si in Laboratorul de chimie biologica din Spitalul militar central, Bucuresti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

RUMANIA

NESTORESCU, N., Prof. Dr., Member Correspondent of the Academy of Socialist Republic of Rumania (membru corespondent al Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romania); STRATI, I., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps; and MACARIE, O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Pharmacist.

"Pleural Reaction and Local Diffusion of Penicillin in Irradiated Mice"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 422-425

Abstract: Effect of 300 r radiation on turpentine "pleurisy" in rats. Penicillin administration was followed by higher concentration in the pleural fluid in irradiated than in control rats. 2 tables.

1/1

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RUMANIA

GIURGIU, T., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Veterinary Corps; IONESCU, P., Major, Medical Veterinary Corps; SAFTA, T., Major, Medical Veterinary Corps; MACARIE, O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Pharmacist; and NICULESCU, Aurelia, Chemist

"Experimental Study on Humoral and Functional Changes in the Syndrome Caused from Combined Action of Burns and Whole Body Irradiation"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965; pp 466-473

Abstract: Study on 24 dogs, X-irradiated 500 r; burns 1 or 2 hrs., 24 hrs. or 5 days later (second and third-degree, 15 or 16% of the body surfaces). The 10 irradiated and burned dogs died after 8 to 11 days; of the dogs which were only burned, 55 % died after 15 to 22 days; those irradiated only all died after 12 to 15 days. Hematologic data are diagrammed and discussed in great detail. 11 graphs, 3 kymograms.

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I. 30114-66

ACC NR: AP6020325 SOURCE CODE: RU/0012/65/061/001/0015/0022

AUTHOR: Zamfir, C. (Doctor; Major general); Efanov, Al. (Doctor; Major); Cioba, Gh. (Doctor; Major); Macarie, O. (Pharmacist; Major); Ionescu, M. (Pharmacist; Colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Concerning the atherosclerotic-type disturbances of lipid metabolism in young people with essential arterial hypertension

SOURCE: Revista sanitara militara, v. 61, no. 1, 1965, 15-22

TOPIC TAGS: biologic metabolism, blood pressure, circulatory system disease

ABSTRACT: To study the disturbances in lipid metabolism of the atherosclerotic type in essential arterial hypertension in persons under 40 years old, the authors examined the lipid balance in 97 patients with essential hypertension, of whom 62 were between 18 and 24 years and 35 between 25 and 40 years. The control group consisted of 30 patients between 40 and 81 years suffering from clinical and humoral atherosclerosis. The various clinical and laboratory tests confirmed that essential arterial hypertension induces changes in the lipid balance, even in the beginning stages of the disease and in young persons. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003
SOV REF: 002

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RUMANIA

IACOMI, D., Pharmacist, Col, MACARIE, O., Pharmacist, Lt-Col, CONICESCU, O., Pharmacist, Lt-Col, ILIESCU, E., Pharmacist, Lt-Col, IONESCU, M., Pharmacist, Col, and BRUJA, N., Pharmacist, Lt-Col [affiliation not given]

"Rapid and Simplified Methods Used in Biochemistry. Preparation of Paper Strip Tests for the Deceleration of Urinary Glucose."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 4, Jul-Aug 66, pp 727-734.

Abstract: The authors describe the method of preparing and preserving paper strip kits for urinary glucose tests. The strips are impregnated with glucoso-oxidase or peroxidase and ortho-toluidine. The simplicity and rapidity of using such strips and their specificity and relatively good sensitivity are emphasized.

Includes 5 references, of which one German, 2 French and 2 English-language. -- Manuscript submitted 25 January 1966.

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MARINESCU, B., Dr, Col, TEODORESCU, C., Dr, Lt-Col, MIHALACHE, Gh., Dr, Lt-Col, ANTON, M., Dr, Lt-Col, IACOMI, D., Pharmacist, Col, IONESCU, M., Pharmacist, Col, and MACARIE, O., Pharmacist, Lt-Col [affiliation not given]

Studies on the Lipid Spectrum of Plasma in Some Categories of Soldiers."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 4, Jul-Aug 66, pp 683-690.

Abstract: The authors studied the plasma lipid spectrum of a group of 224 healthy soldiers, average age 32 years, divided into 3 groups according to age and diet pattern. They found that the average range of cholesterolemia in the age range 25 to 35 years is normally 150 to 200 milligram-percent, with values above 250 definitely abnormal. A direct causal relation was found between the percentage of lipid calorigenic tropines in the diet and changes in the lipid spectrum of the plasma.

Includes 4 tables, 4 figures and 17 references, of which 7 Rumanian, 4 French and 6 English-language. -- Manuscript submitted 18 November 1965.

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MACARINI, N.; OLIVA, L.

Pneumostratigraphy of the pancreas. Magy. radiol. 9 no.2:69-77 July 57.

1. A genovai egyetem rontgenintezetenek kozlemenye (igazgato: prof. A. Vallebona).

(PANCREAS, radiography
pneumostratigraphy (Hun))

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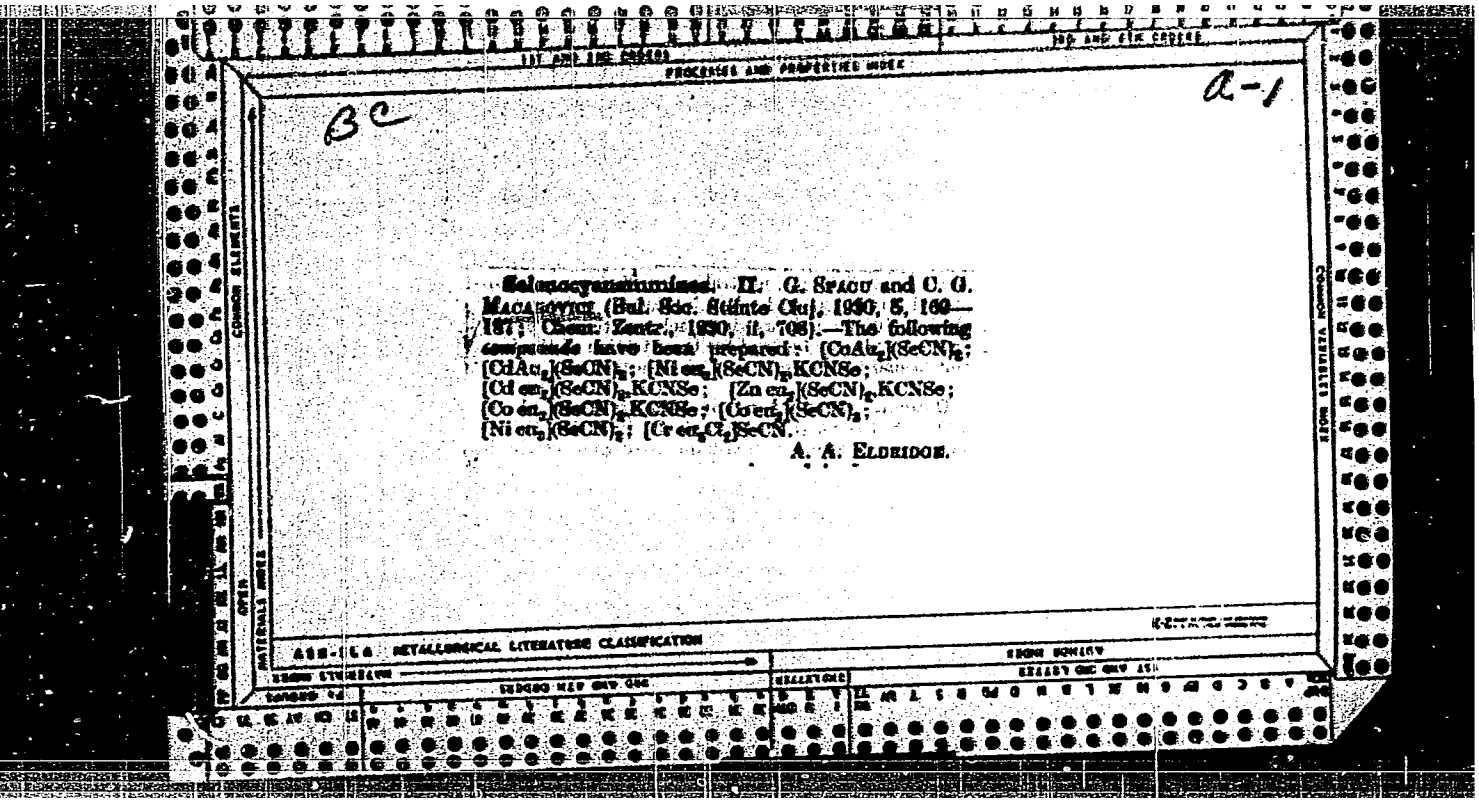

BC

A-1

Selenocyanammines. II. G. Spacu and C. G. Macarovici. (Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj, 1930, 5, 160—187; Chem. Zentr., 1930, ii, 708).—The following compounds have been prepared: $[CoAn_2](SeCN)_2$; $[CdAn_2](SeCN)_2$; $[Ni\ en_2](SeCN)_2KCNSe$; $[Cd\ en_2](SeCN)_2KCNSe$; $[Zn\ en_2](SeCN)_2KCNSe$; $[Co\ en_2](SeCN)_2KCNSe$; $[Co\ en_2](SeCN)_2$; $[Ni\ en_2](SeCN)_2$; $[Cr\ en_2Cl_2]SeCN$.

A. A. Eldridge.

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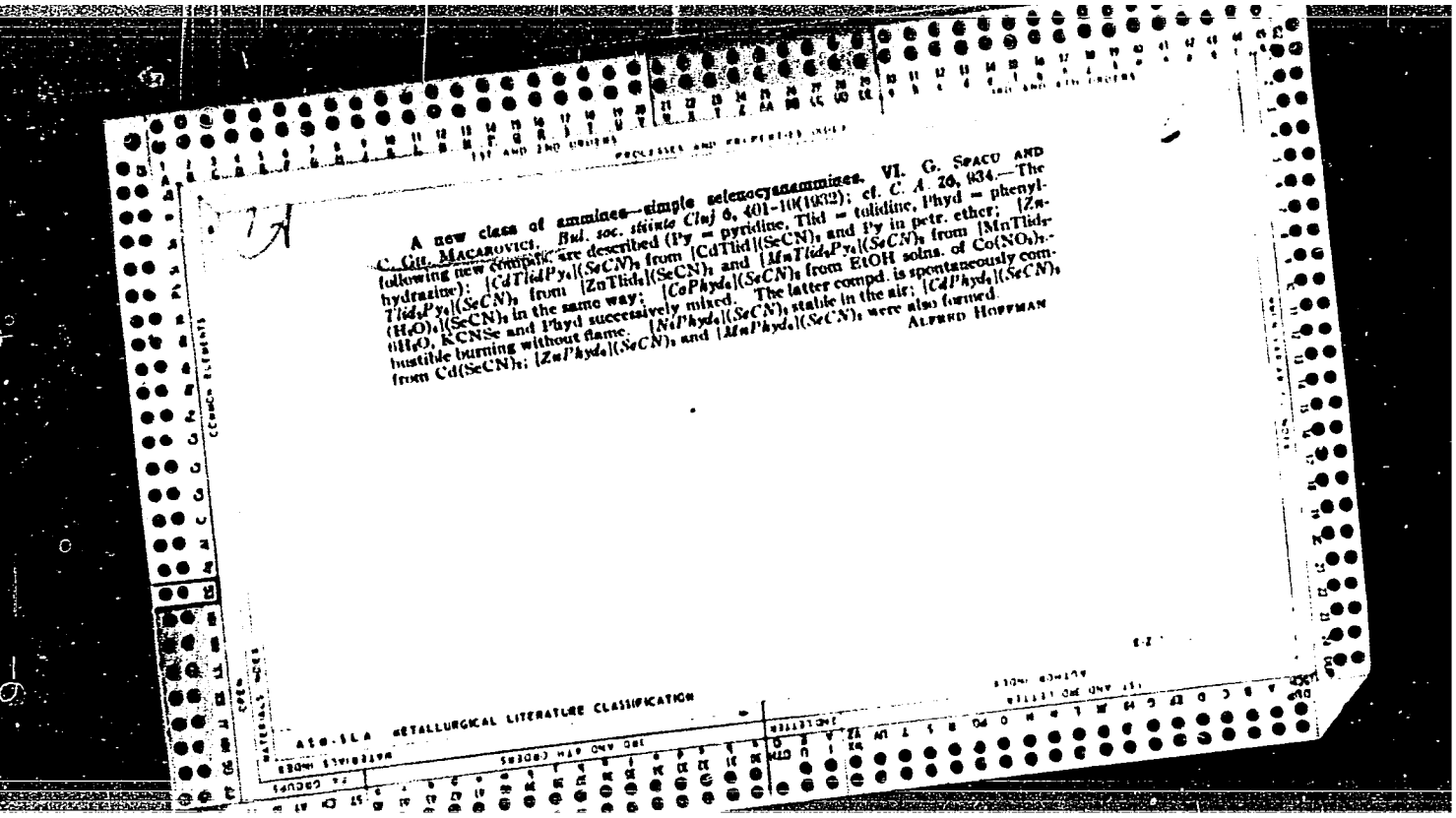

A new class of ammines—simple selenocyanammines. VI. G. SPACU AND C. GH. MACAROVICI. *Bul. soc. ştiinţe Cluj* 6, 401-10(1932); cf. *C. A.* 26, 934.—The following new complex are described (Py = pyridine, Tlid = tulidine, Phyd = phenylhydrazine): $[CdTlid_2Py_2](SeCN)_2$ from $[CdTlid](SeCN)_2$ and Py in petr. ether; $[ZnTlid_2Py_2](SeCN)_2$ from $[ZnTlid_2](SeCN)_2$ and Py in the same way; $[MnTlid_2Py_2](SeCN)_2$ from $[MnTlid_2(H_2O)_2](SeCN)_2$ in the same way; $[CoPhyd_2](SeCN)_2$ from EtOH solns. of $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, KCNSe and Phyd successively mixed. The latter compd. is spontaneously combustible burning without flame. $[NiPhyd_2](SeCN)_2$ stable in the air; $[CdPhyd_2](SeCN)_2$ from $Cd(SeCN)_2$; $[ZnPhyd_2](SeCN)_2$ and $[MnPhyd_2](SeCN)_2$ were also formed.
ALFRED HOFFMAN

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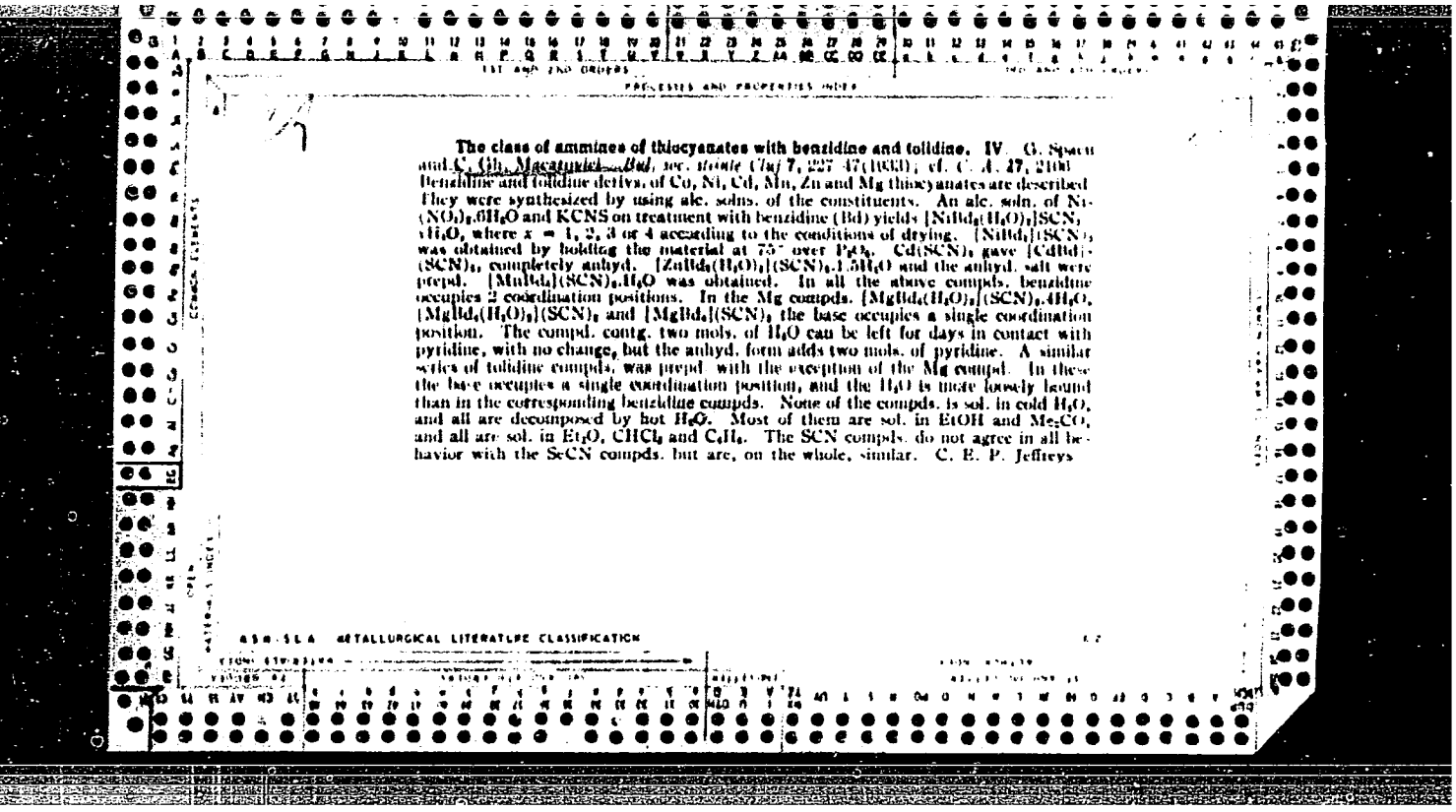

The class of ammines of thiocyanates with benzidine and tolidine. IV. G. Spacu and C. Gh. Macarovici, *Bul. soc. stiinte (Cluj)* **7**, 227–47 (1933); cf. *C. A.* **27**, 2103. Benzidine and tolidine derivs. of Co, Ni, Cd, Mn, Zn and Mg thiocyanates are described. They were synthesized by using alc. solns. of the constituents. An alc. soln. of $Ni(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ and KCNS on treatment with benzidine (Bd) yields $[NiBd_3(H_2O)_2]SCN_2.xH_2O$, where $x = 1, 2, 3$ or 4 according to the conditions of drying. $[NiBd_3](SCN)_2$ was obtained by holding the material at 75° over P_2O_5. $Cd(SCN)_2$ gave $[CdBd](SCN)_2$, completely anhyd. $[ZnBd_3(H_2O)_2](SCN)_2.1.5H_2O$ and the anhyd. salt were prepd. $[MnBd_3](SCN)_2.H_2O$ was obtained. In all the above compds. benzidine occupies 2 coördination positions. In the Mg compds. $[MgBd_3(H_2O)_2](SCN)_2.4H_2O$, $[MgBd_3(H_2O)_2](SCN)_2$ and $[MgBd_3](SCN)_2$ the base occupies a single coördination position. The compd. contg. two mols. of H_2O can be left for days in contact with pyridine, with no change, but the anhyd. form adds two mols. of pyridine. A similar series of tolidine compds. was prepd. with the exception of the Mg compd. In these the base occupies a single coördination position, and the H_2O is more loosely bound than in the corresponding benzidine compds. None of the compds. is sol. in cold H_2O, and all are decomposed by hot H_2O. Most of them are sol. in EtOH and Me_2CO, and all are sol. in Et_2O, $CHCl_3$ and C_6H_6. The SCN compds. do not agree in all behavior with the ScCN compds. but are, on the whole, similar. C. E. P. Jeffreys

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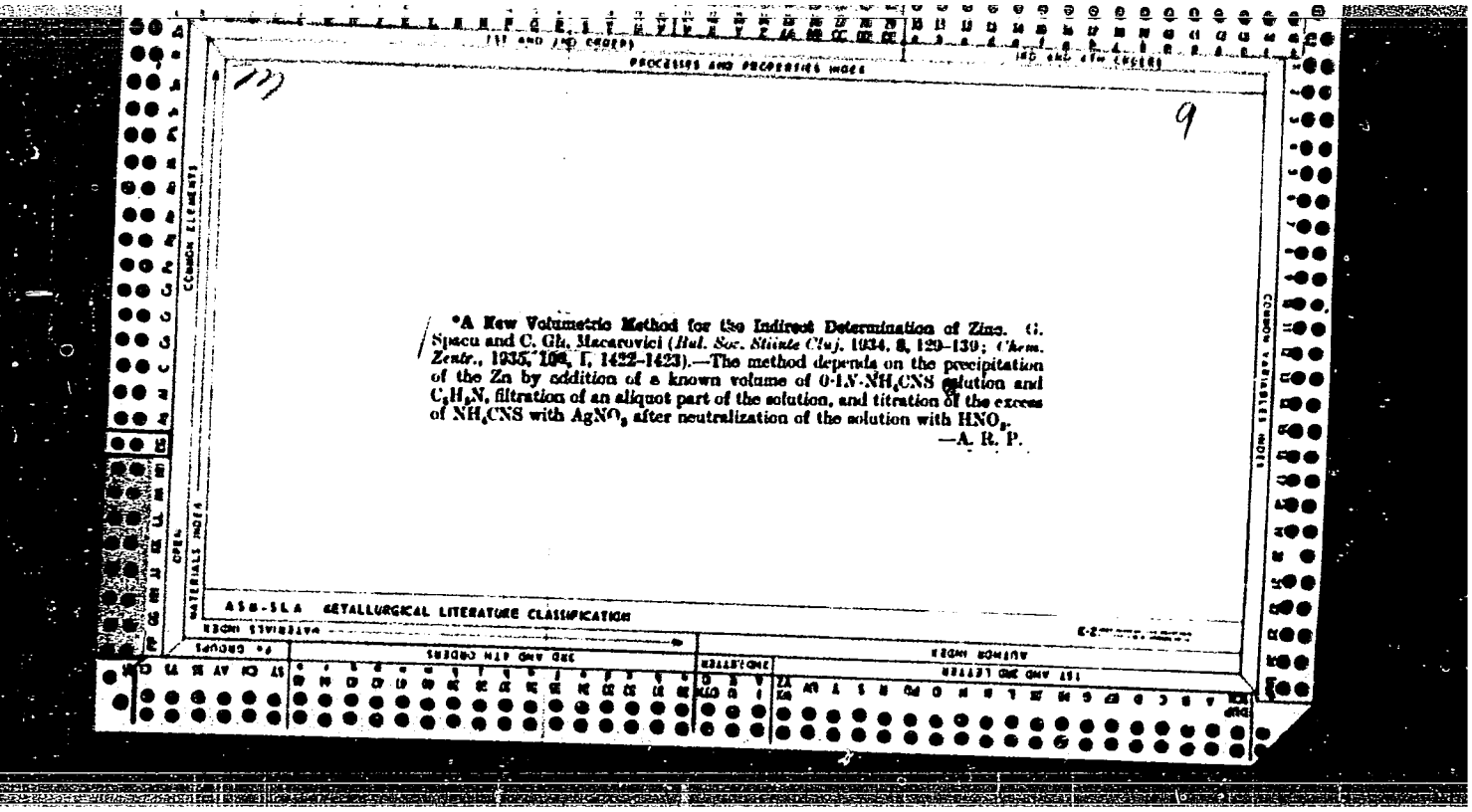

*A New Volumetric Method for the Indirect Determination of Zinc. G. Spacu and C. Gh. Macarovici (*Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj.* 1934, 8, 129–139; *Chem. Zentr.*, 1935, 106, I, 1422–1423).—The method depends on the precipitation of the Zn by addition of a known volume of 0·1*N*-NH_4CNS solution and C_5H_5N, filtration of an aliquot part of the solution, and titration of the excess of NH_4CNS with $AgNO_3$ after neutralization of the solution with HNO_3.

—A. R. P.

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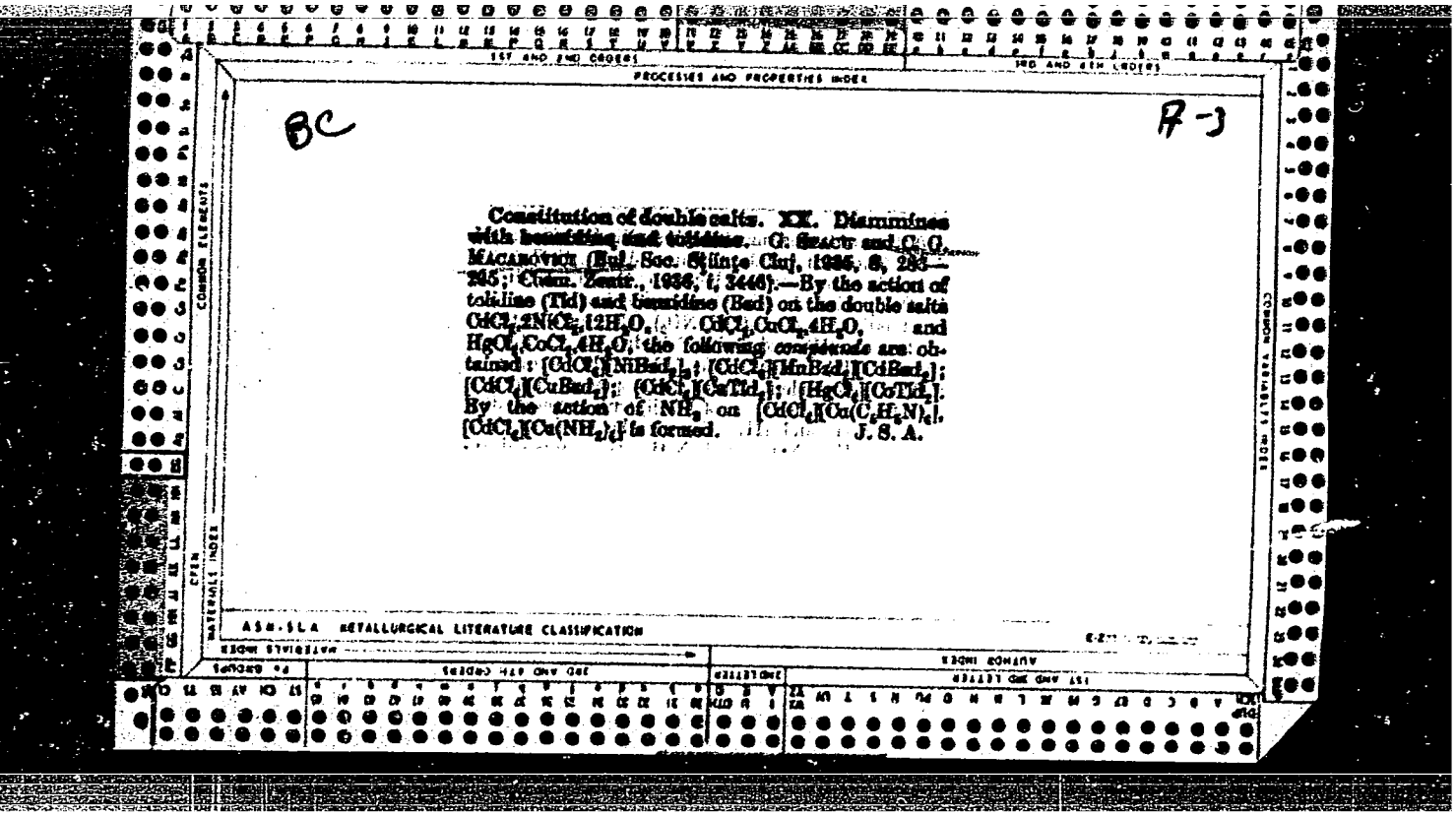

BC

B-3

Constitution of double salts. XX. Diammines with benzidine and toluidine. G. ŠPACU and C. O. MACAROVICI (Rul. Soc. Științe Cluj, 1936, 8, 283—295; Chim. Zentr., 1936, i, 3446).—By the action of toluidine (Tid) and benzidine (Bed) on the double salts $CdCl_2.2NiCl_2.12H_2O$, $CdCl_2.CuCl_2.4H_2O$, and $HgCl_2.CoCl_2.4H_2O$, the following compounds are obtained: $[CdCl_4][NiBed_2]_2$; $[CdCl_4][MnBed_2][CdBed_2]$; $[CdCl_4][CuBed_2]$; $[CdCl_4][CuTid_2]$; $[HgCl_4][CoTid_2]$. By the action of NH_3 on $[CdCl_4][Cu(C_6H_7N)_2]$, $[CdCl_4][Cu(NH_3)_2]$ is formed. J. S. A.

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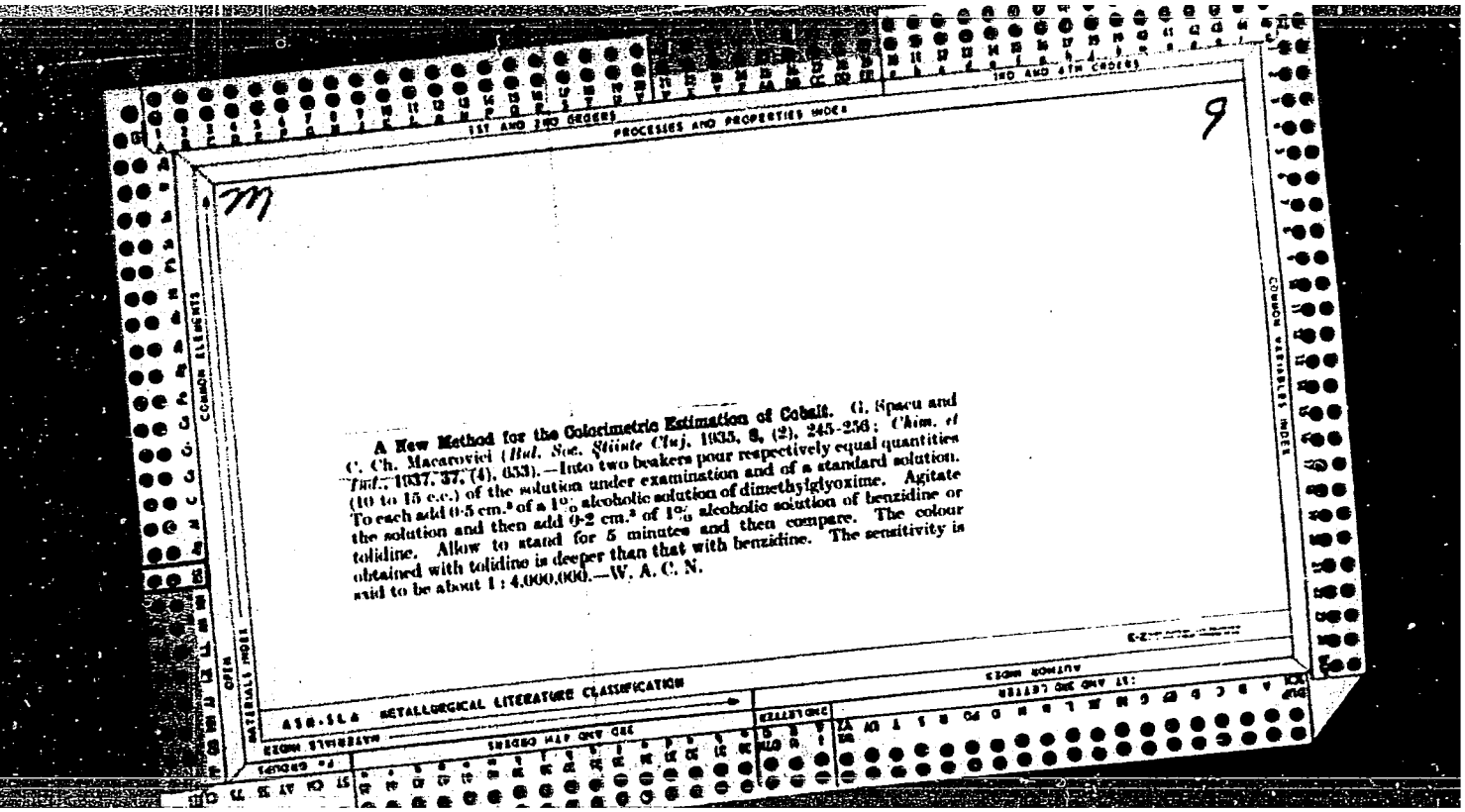

A New Method for the Colorimetric Estimation of Cobalt. G. Spacu and C. Ch. Macarovici (*Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj*, 1935, **8**, (2), 245–256; *Chim. et Ind.*, 1937, **37**, (4), 833).—Into two beakers pour respectively equal quantities (10 to 15 c.c.) of the solution under examination and of a standard solution. To each add 0·5 cm.³ of a 1% alcoholic solution of dimethylglyoxime. Agitate the solution and then add 0·2 cm.³ of 1% alcoholic solution of benzidine or tolidine. Allow to stand for 5 minutes and then compare. The colour obtained with tolidine is deeper than that with benzidine. The sensitivity is said to be about 1 : 4,000,000.—W. A. C. N.

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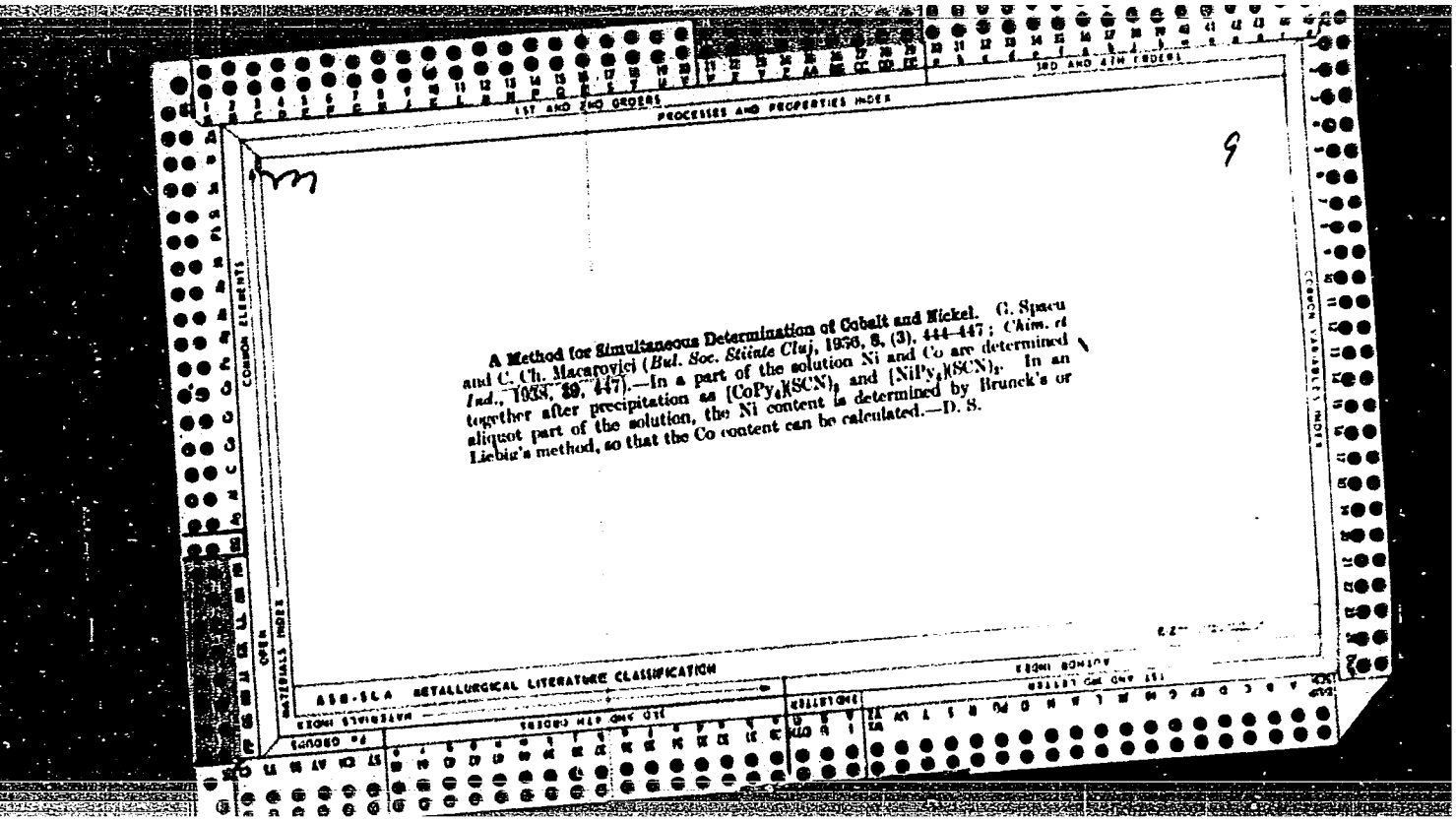

A Method for Simultaneous Determination of Cobalt and Nickel. G. Spacu and C. Ch. Macarovici (*Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj*, 1936, **8**, (3), 444–447; *Chim. et Ind.*, 1938, **39**, 447).—In a part of the solution Ni and Co are determined together after precipitation as $[CoPy_4(SCN)_2]$ and $[NiPy_4(SCN)_2]$. In an aliquot part of the solution, the Ni content is determined by Brunck's or Liebig's method, so that the Co content can be calculated.—D. S.

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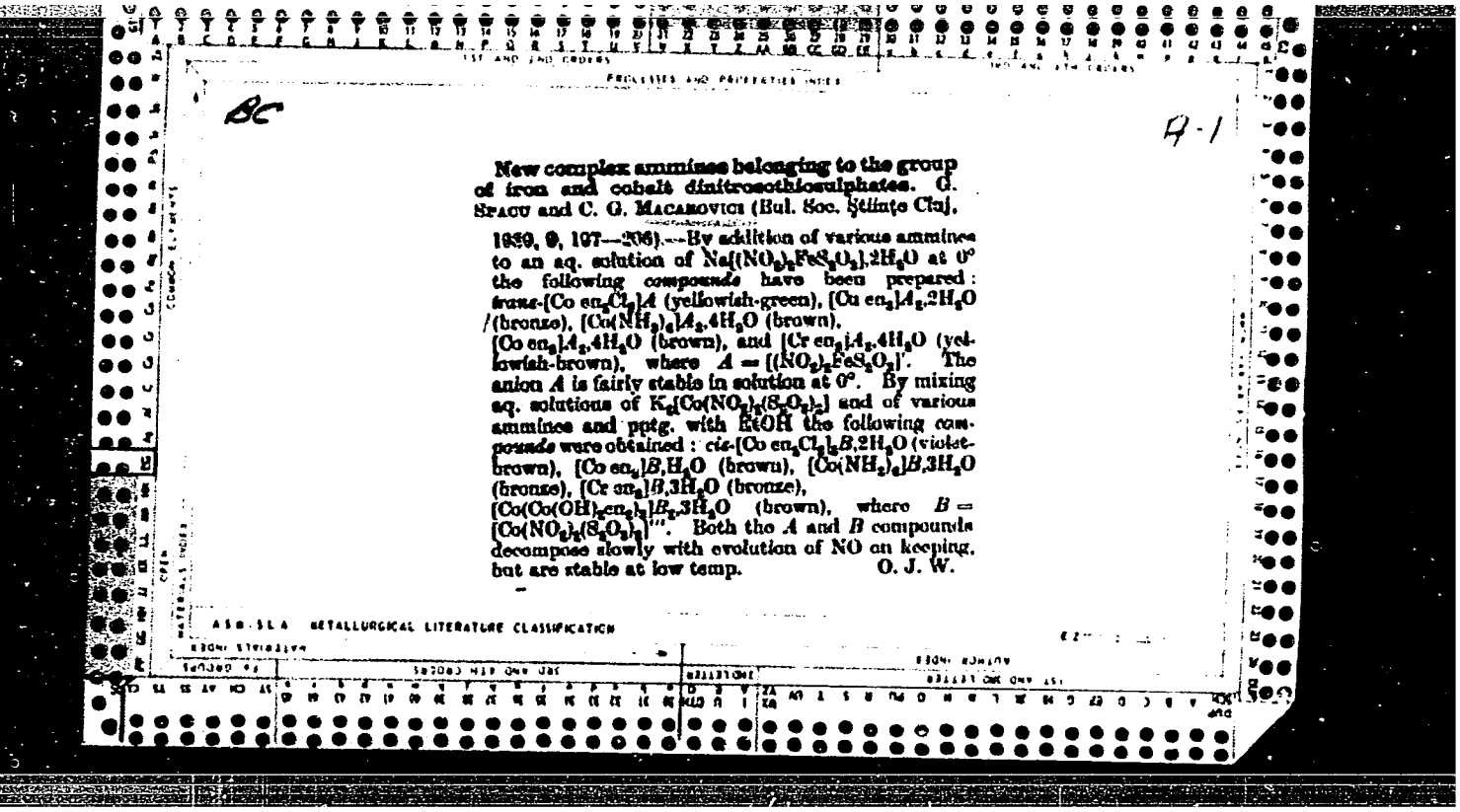

BC

4-1

New complex ammines belonging to the group of iron and cobalt dinitrosothiosulphates. G. Spacu and C. G. Macarovici (Bul. Soc. Ştiinţe Cluj, 1939, **9**, 197—206).—By addition of various ammines to an aq. solution of $Na[(NO)_2FeS_2O_3].2H_2O$ at 0° the following *compounds* have been prepared: *trans*-$[Co\ en_2Cl_2]A$ (yellowish-green), $[Cu\ en_3]A_2.2H_2O$ (bronze), $[Co(NH_3)_6]A_3.4H_2O$ (brown), $[Co\ en_3]A_3.4H_2O$ (brown), and $[Cr\ en_3]A_3.4H_2O$ (yellowish-brown), where $A = [(NO)_2FeS_2O_3]'$. The anion *A* is fairly stable in solution at 0°. By mixing aq. solutions of $K_3[Co(NO_2)_2(S_2O_3)_2]$ and of various ammines and ppte. with EtOH the following *compounds* were obtained: *cis*-$[Co\ en_2Cl_2]_2B.2H_2O$ (violet-brown), $[Co\ en_3]B.H_2O$ (brown), $[Co(NH_3)_6]B.3H_2O$ (bronze), $[Cr\ en_3]B.3H_2O$ (bronze), $[Co(Co(OH)_2en_2)_3]B_3.3H_2O$ (brown), where $B = [Co(NO_2)_2(S_2O_3)_2]'''$. Both the *A* and *B* compounds decompose slowly with evolution of NO on keeping, but are stable at low temp. O. J. W.

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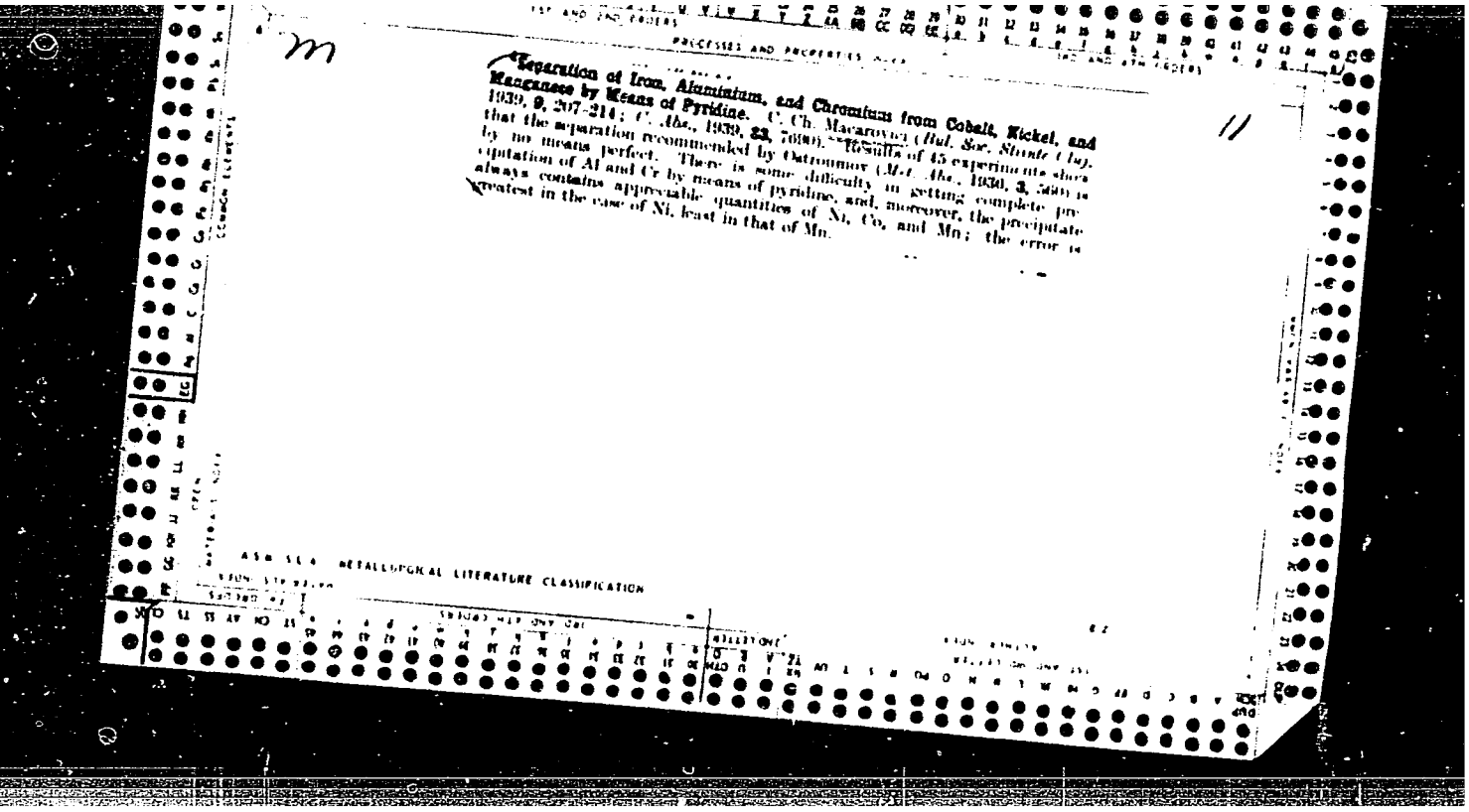

Separation of Iron, Aluminium, and Chromium from Cobalt, Nickel, and Manganese by Means of Pyridine. C. Ch. Macarovici (*Bul. Soc. Stunte Cluj*, 1939, **9**, 207–214; *C. Abs.*, 1939, **33**, 7080). Results of 45 experiments show that the separation recommended by Ostromow (*Met. Abs.*, 1930, **3**, 380) is by no means perfect. There is some difficulty in getting complete precipitation of Al and Cr by means of pyridine, and, moreover, the precipitate always contains appreciable quantities of Ni, Co, and Mn; the error is greatest in the case of Ni, least in that of Mn.

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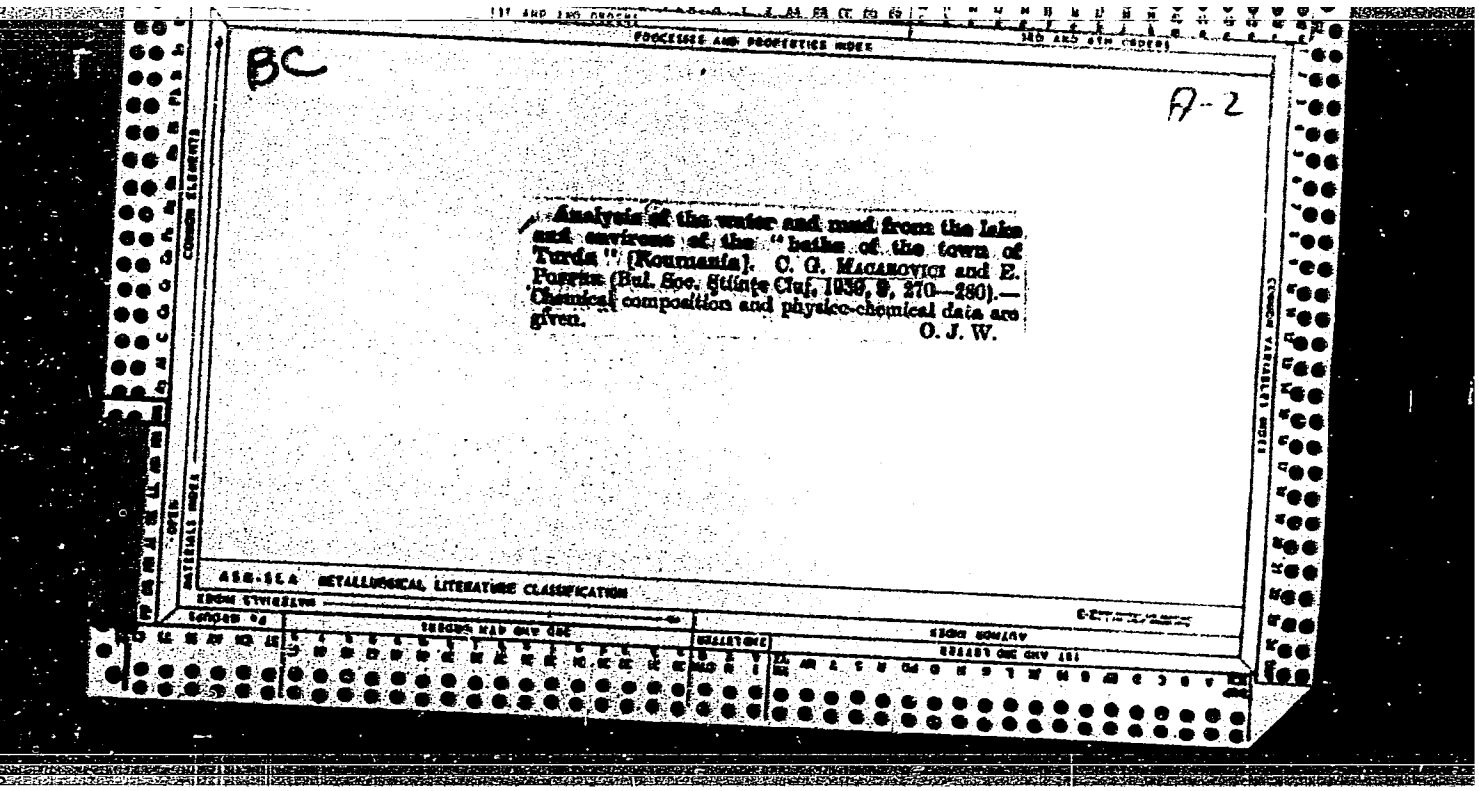
BC

A-2

Analysis of the water and mud from the lake and environs of the "baths of the town of Turda" [Roumania]. C. G. MACAROVICI and E. POPESCU (Bul. Soc. Științe Cluj, 1939, 9, 270—280).—Chemical composition and physico-chemical data are given.

O. J. W.

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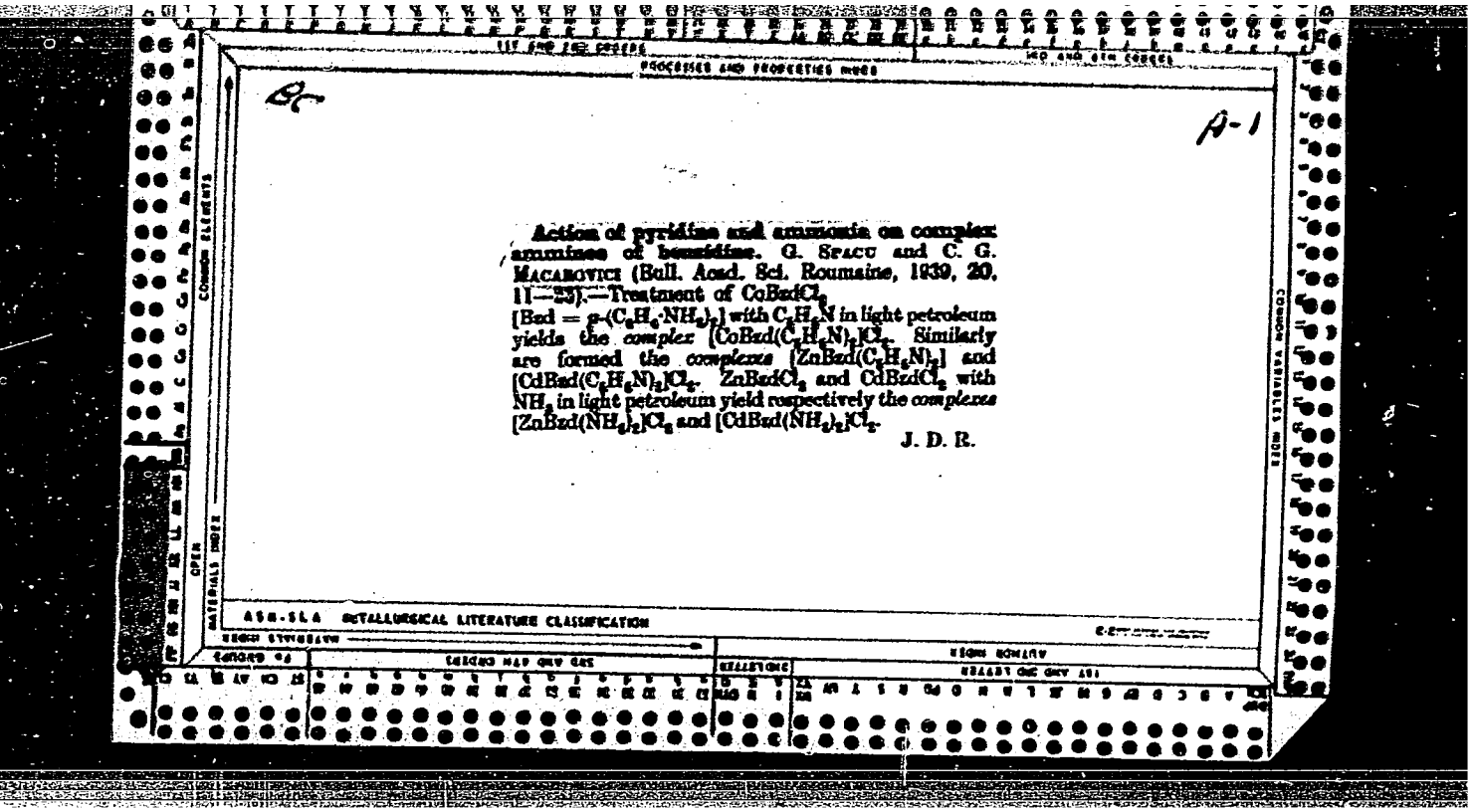

A-1

Action of pyridine and ammonia on complex ammines of benzidine. G. Spacu and C. G. Macarovici (Bull. Acad. Sci. Roumaine, 1939, 20, 11—23).—Treatment of $CoBzdCl_2$ [Bzd = p-$(C_6H_4{\cdot}NH_2)_2$] with C_5H_5N in light petroleum yields the *complex* $[CoBzd(C_5H_5N)_2]Cl_2$. Similarly are formed the *complexes* $[ZnBzd(C_5H_5N)_2]$ and $[CdBzd(C_5H_5N)_2]Cl_2$. $ZnBzdCl_2$ and $CdBzdCl_2$ with NH_3 in light petroleum yield respectively the *complexes* $[ZnBzd(NH_3)_2]Cl_2$ and $[CdBzd(NH_3)_2]Cl_2$.

J. D. R.

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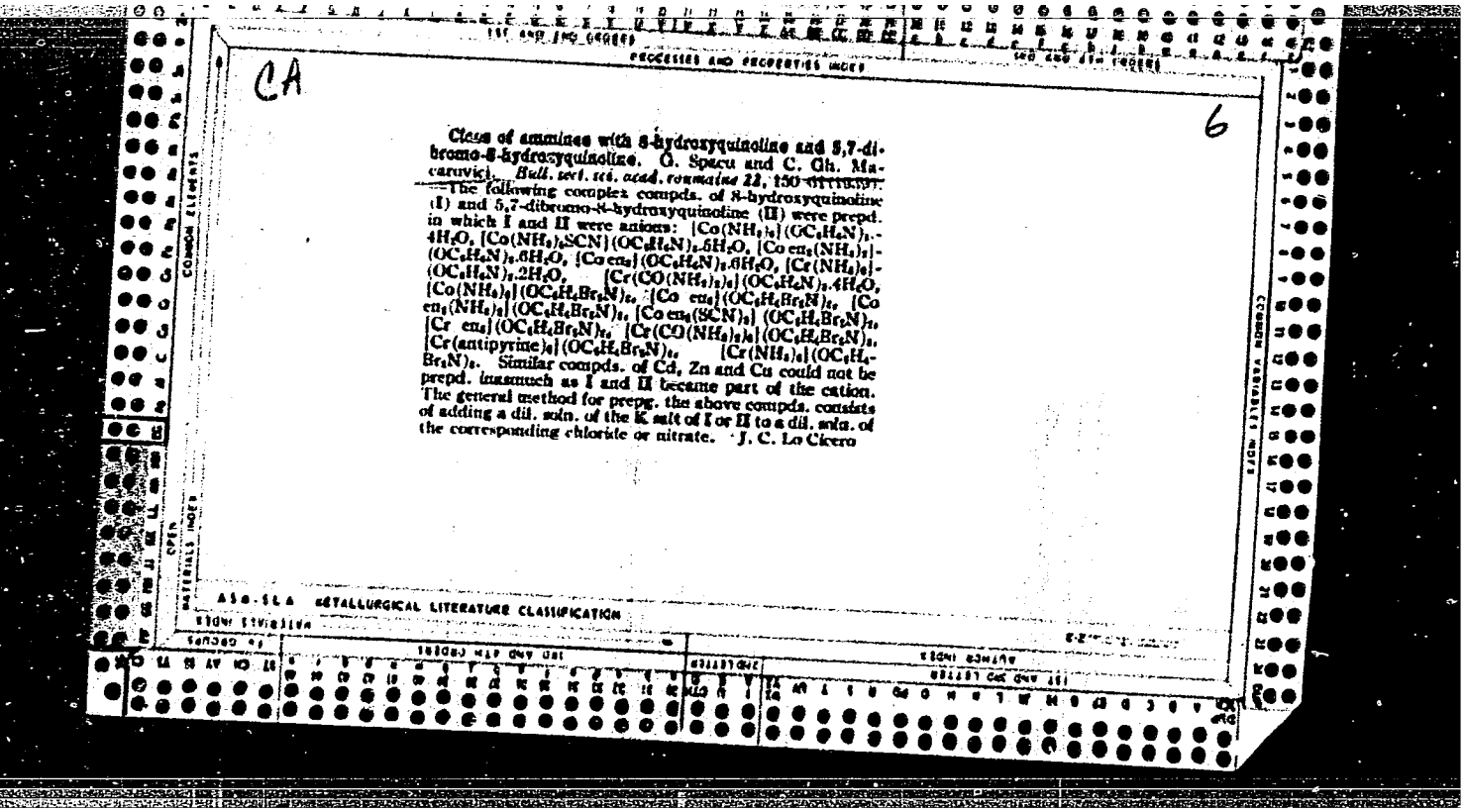

CA

6

Cleavage of ammines with 8-hydroxyquinoline and 5,7-dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline. O. Spacu and C. Gh. Macarovici. *Bull. sect. sci. acad. romaine* 22, 150-61(1939).—The following complex compds. of 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) and 5,7-dibromo-8-hydroxyquinoline (II) were prepd. in which I and II were anions: $[Co(NH_3)_6](OC_9H_6N)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$, $[Co(NH_3)_5SCN](OC_9H_6N)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$, $[Co\ en_2(NH_3)_2](OC_9H_6N)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, $[Co\ en_3](OC_9H_6N)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, $[Cr(NH_3)_6](OC_9H_6N)_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, $[Cr(CO(NH_3)_2)_6](OC_9H_6N)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$, $[Co(NH_3)_6](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$, $[Co\ en_3](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$, $[Co\ en_2(NH_3)_2](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$, $[Co\ en_2(SCN)_2](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_2$, $[Cr\ en_3](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$, $[Cr(CO(NH_3)_2)_6](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$, $[Cr(antipyrine)_6](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$, $[Cr(NH_3)_6](OC_9H_4Br_2N)_3$. Similar compds. of Cd, Zn and Cu could not be prepd. inasmuch as I and II became part of the cation. The general method for prepg. the above compds. consists of adding a dil. soln. of the K salt of I or II to a dil. soln. of the corresponding chloride or nitrate. J. C. Lo Cicero

A5a-5La METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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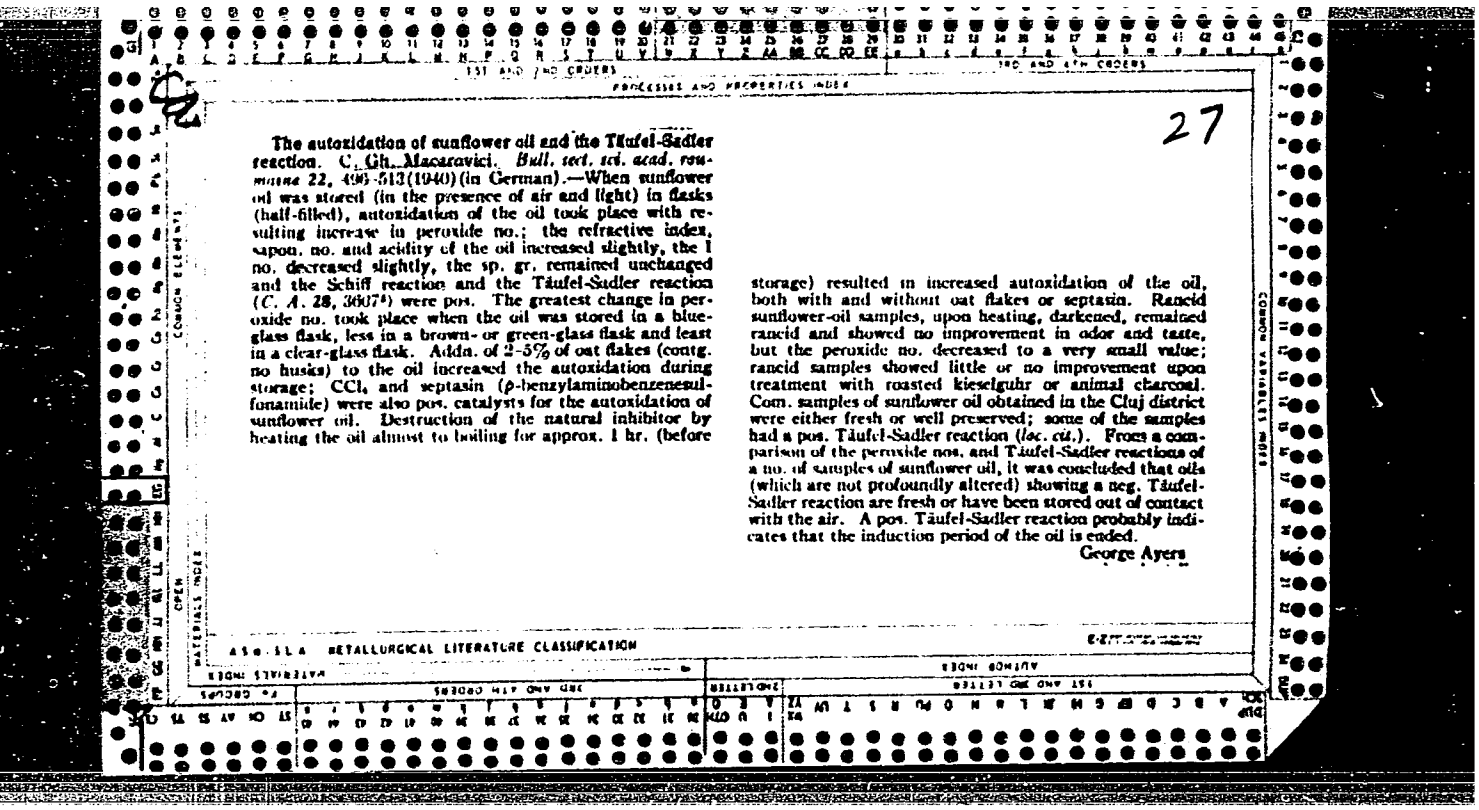

27

The autoxidation of sunflower oil and the Täufel-Sadler reaction. C. Gh. Macarovici. *Bull. sect. sci. acad. roumaine* 22, 499-513(1940)(in German).—When sunflower oil was stored (in the presence of air and light) in flasks (half-filled), autoxidation of the oil took place with resulting increase in peroxide no.; the refractive index, sapon. no. and acidity of the oil increased slightly, the I no. decreased slightly, the sp. gr. remained unchanged and the Schiff reaction and the Täufel-Sadler reaction (*C. A.* **28**, 3607[8]) were pos. The greatest change in peroxide no. took place when the oil was stored in a blue-glass flask, less in a brown- or green-glass flask and least in a clear-glass flask. Addn. of 2-5% of oat flakes (contg. no husks) to the oil increased the autoxidation during storage; CCl_4 and septasin (*p*-benzylaminobenzenesulfonamide) were also pos. catalysts for the autoxidation of sunflower oil. Destruction of the natural inhibitor by heating the oil almost to boiling for approx. 1 hr. (before storage) resulted in increased autoxidation of the oil, both with and without oat flakes or septasin. Rancid sunflower-oil samples, upon heating, darkened, remained rancid and showed no improvement in odor and taste, but the peroxide no. decreased to a very small value; rancid samples showed little or no improvement upon treatment with roasted kieselguhr or animal charcoal. Com. samples of sunflower oil obtained in the Cluj district were either fresh or well preserved; some of the samples had a pos. Täufel-Sadler reaction (*loc. cit.*). From a comparison of the peroxide nos. and Täufel-Sadler reactions of a no. of samples of sunflower oil, it was concluded that oils (which are not profoundly altered) showing a neg. Täufel-Sadler reaction are fresh or have been stored out of contact with the air. A pos. Täufel-Sadler reaction probably indicates that the induction period of the oil is ended.

George Ayers

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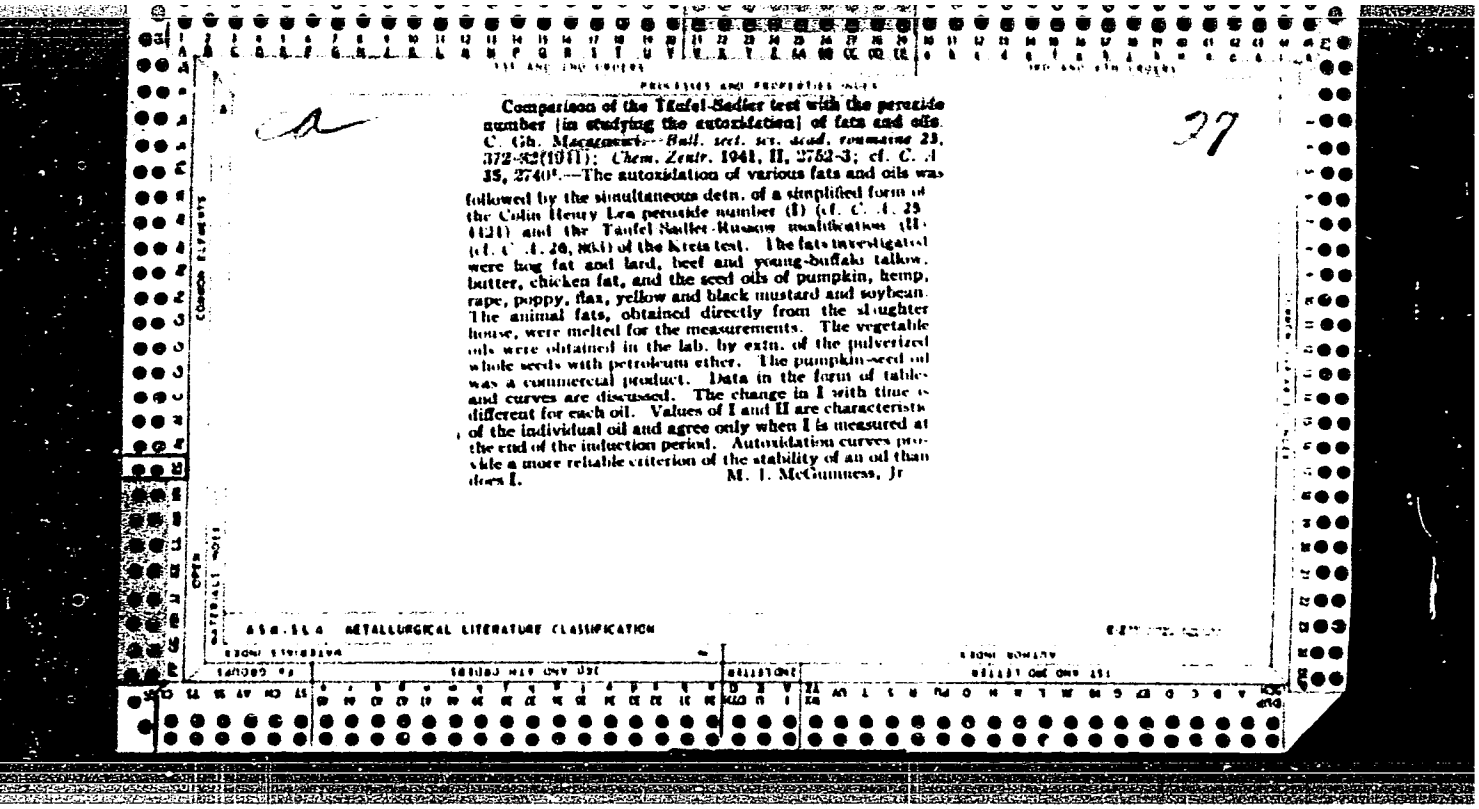

Comparison of the Tăufel-Sadler test with the peroxide number [in studying the autoxidation] of fats and oils. C. Gh. *Macagnuric*.—*Bull. sect. sci. acad. roumaine* 23, 372-82(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 2762-3; cf. *C. A.* 35, 2740[1].—The autoxidation of various fats and oils was followed by the simultaneous detn. of a simplified form of the Colin Henry Lea peroxide number (I) (cf. *C. A.* 25, 4121) and the Tăufel Sadler-Russow modification (II) (cf. *C. A.* 20, 861) of the Kreis test. The fats investigated were hog fat and lard, beef and young-buffalo tallow, butter, chicken fat, and the seed oils of pumpkin, hemp, rape, poppy, flax, yellow and black mustard and soybean. The animal fats, obtained directly from the slaughter house, were melted for the measurements. The vegetable oils were obtained in the lab. by extn. of the pulverized whole seeds with petroleum ether. The pumpkin-seed oil was a commercial product. Data in the form of tables and curves are discussed. The change in I with time is different for each oil. Values of I and II are characteristic of the individual oil and agree only when I is measured at the end of the induction period. Autoxidation curves provide a more reliable criterion of the stability of an oil than does I.

M. J. McGuinness, Jr

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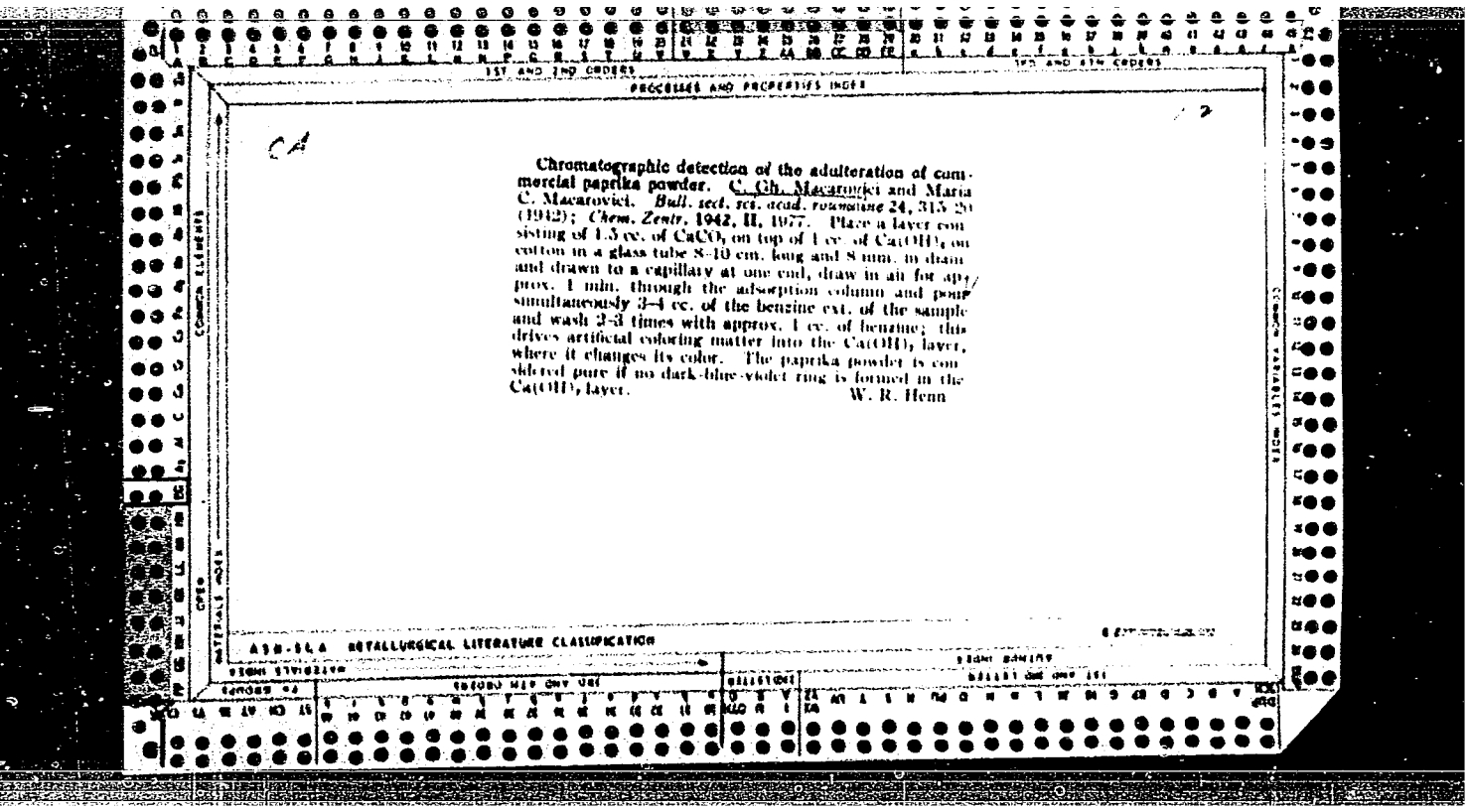

CA

Chromatographic detection of the adulteration of commercial paprika powder. C. Gh. Macarovici and Maria C. Macarovici. *Bull. sect. sci. acad. roumaine* 24, 315-20 (1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 1977. Place a layer consisting of 1.5 cc. of $CaCO_3$ on top of 1 cc. of $Ca(OH)_2$ on cotton in a glass tube 8–10 cm. long and 8 mm. in diam. and drawn to a capillary at one end, draw in air for approx. 1 min. through the adsorption column and pour simultaneously 3–4 cc. of the benzine ext. of the sample and wash 2–3 times with approx. 1 cc. of benzine; this drives artificial coloring matter into the $Ca(OH)_2$ layer, where it changes its color. The paprika powder is considered pure if no dark-blue-violet ring is formed in the $Ca(OH)_2$ layer.

W. R. Henn

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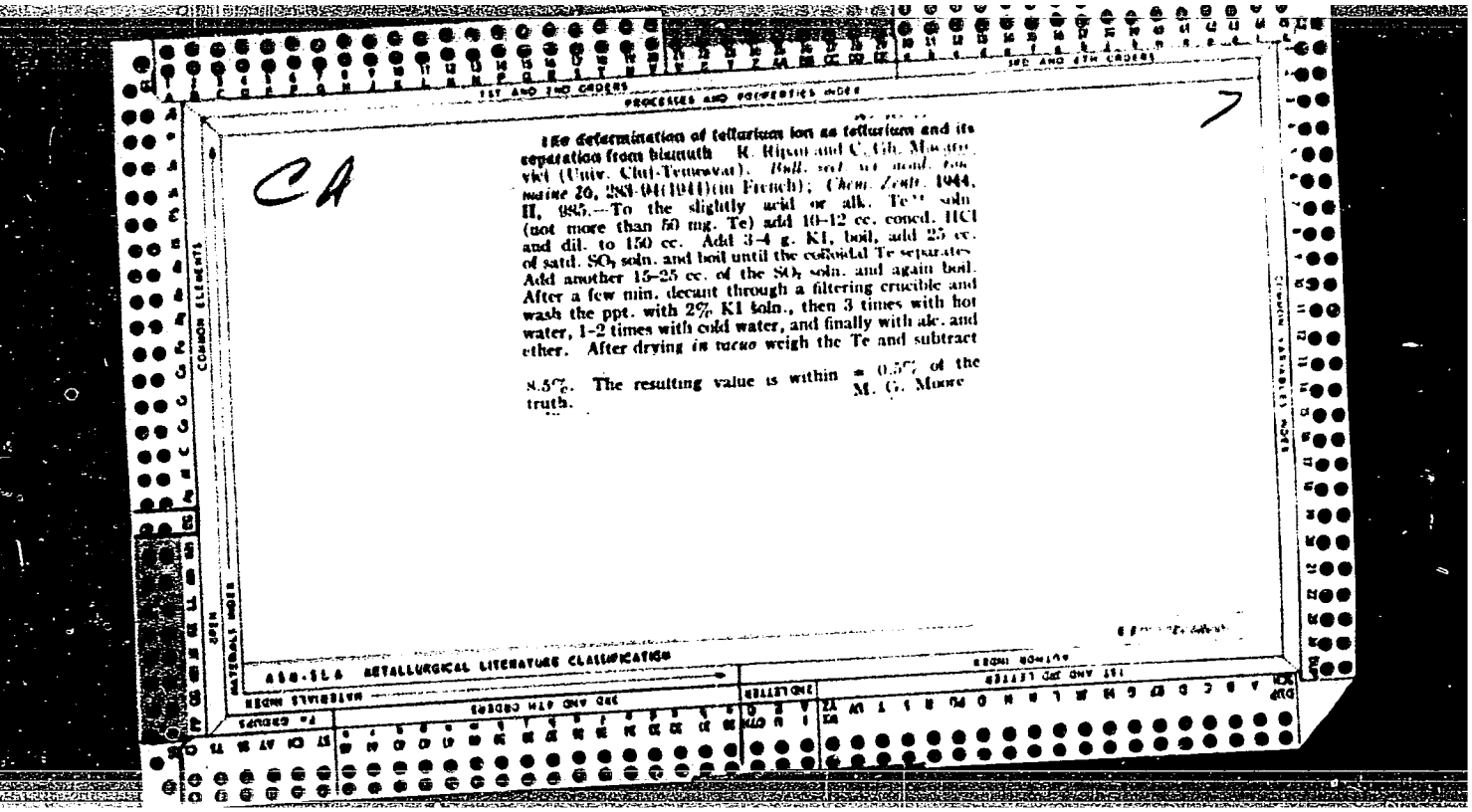

CA

7

Rho determination of tellurium ion as tellurium and its separation from bismuth R. Ripan and C. Gh. Macarovici (Univ. Cluj-Temesvar). *Bull. soc. sti. stud. Cercetari* 20, 283-94(1944)(in French); *Chem. Zentr.* 1944, II, 985.—To the slightly acid or alk. Te^{IV} soln. (not more than 50 mg. Te) add 10–12 cc. concd. HCl and dil. to 150 cc. Add 3–4 g. KI, boil, add 25 cc. of satd. SO_2 soln. and boil until the colloidal Te separates. Add another 15–25 cc. of the SO_2 soln. and again boil. After a few min. decant through a filtering crucible and wash the ppt. with 2% KI soln., then 3 times with hot water, 1–2 times with cold water, and finally with alc. and ether. After drying *in vacuo* weigh the Te and subtract 8.5%. The resulting value is within ± 0.5% of the truth. M. G. Moore

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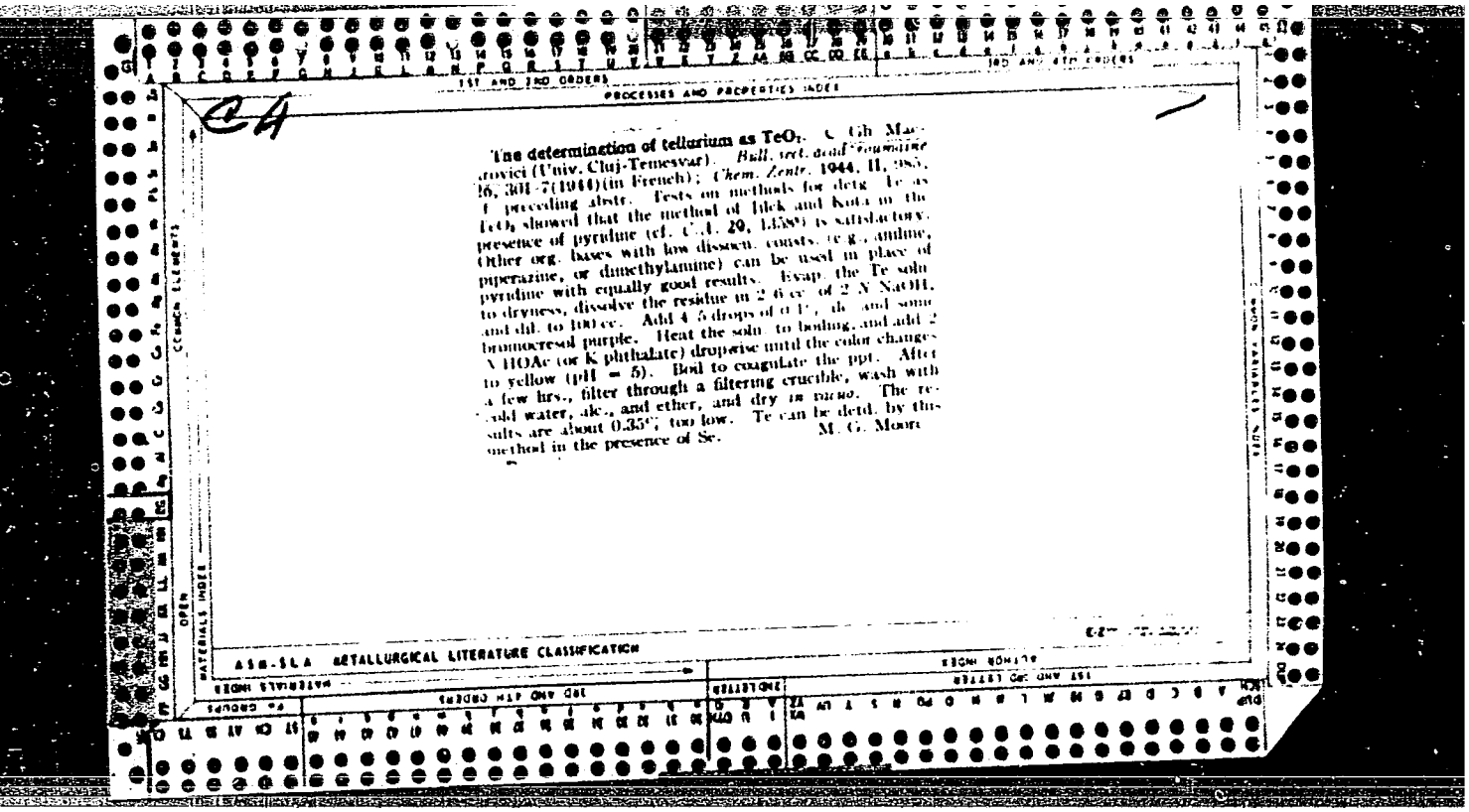

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The determination of tellurium as TeO_2. C. Gh. Macarovici (Univ. Cluj-Temesvar). *Bull. sect. stiinte Academia* 16, 301-7(1944)(in French); *Chem. Zentr.* 1944, II, 985. (preceding abstr. Tests on methods for detg. Te as TeO_2 showed that the method of Hick and Kota in the presence of pyridine (cf. C.A. 29, 1458⁹) is satisfactory. Other org. bases with low dissocn. consts. (e.g., aniline, piperazine, or dimethylamine) can be used in place of pyridine with equally good results. Evap. the Te soln. to dryness, dissolve the residue in 2-6 cc. of 2 *N* NaOH, and dil. to 100 cc. Add 4-5 drops of 0.1% th. and some bromocresol purple. Heat the soln. to boiling, and add 2 *N* HOAc (or K phthalate) dropwise until the color changes to yellow (pH = 5). Boil to coagulate the ppt. After a few hrs., filter through a filtering crucible, wash with cold water, alc., and ether, and dry *in vacuo*. The results are about 0.35% too low. Te can be detd. by this method in the presence of Sr.

M. G. Moore

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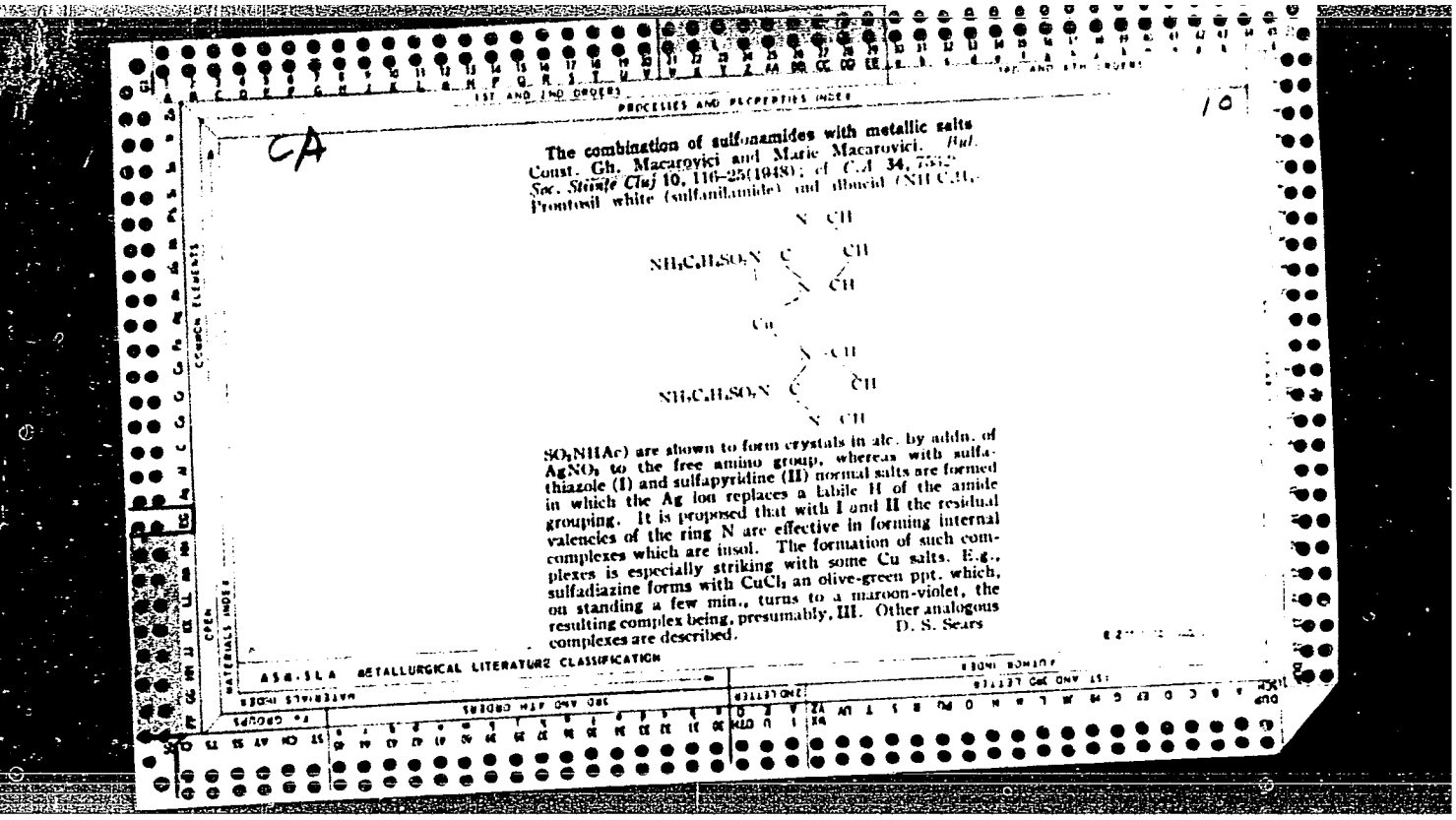

CA

10

The combination of sulfonamides with metallic salts. Const. Gh. Macarovici and Matie Macarovici. *Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj* 10, 116–25(1948); cf. *C.A.* 34, 7552. Prontosil white (sulfanilamide) and albucid ($NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NHAc$) are shown to form crystals in alc. by addn. of $AgNO_3$ to the free amino group, whereas with sulfathiazole (I) and sulfapyridine (II) normal salts are formed in which the Ag ion replaces a labile H of the amide grouping. It is proposed that with I and II the residual valencies of the ring N are effective in forming internal complexes which are insol. The formation of such complexes is especially striking with some Cu salts. E.g., sulfadiazine forms with $CuCl_2$ an olive-green ppt. which, on standing a few min., turns to a maroon-violet, the resulting complex being, presumably, III. Other analogous complexes are described.

$NH_2C_6H_4SO_2N$ (C, CH, N, CH) Cu (N, CH, C, CH, N, CH)

D. S. Sears

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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C A

The study of sulfonamides by conductometric methods I. The titration of sulfonamides in alcoholic solution with aqueous sodium hydroxide. Const. Gh. Macarovici and D. Ceaușescu (Univ. Cluj, Rumania). *Analele Rom. Rep. Populare Romîne, Sect. Științe Geol., Geograf. Biol., Ser. A.* 2, *Mem.* No. 31, 1-33(1949)(French summary). The basic function of the sulfonamides being more powerful than the acidic function in aq. EtOH soln., in the equil. $RR'NC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ (I) + H_2O ⇌ $RR'NHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$, the base can be displaced by conductometric titration with 0.1 *N* NaOH (1st inflection point). The neutralization and the formation of the Na salt takes place as soon as the sulfonamide is in its I form. When neutralization is complete, the excess of NaOH is marked by the 2nd inflection point. The hydrolysis (1st part of the curve) decreases with increasing concn. Sulfapyridine, sulfathiazole, and ultraseptyl (which have a higher acidity than sulfanilamide) were titrated in a dilu. 5 times as large as that of the last. Uliron and septazine behave similarly to sulfanilamide. Albucid and *p*-$AcNHC_6H_4SO_2NH_2$ hydrolyze most of all the sulfonamides tested. **II. The titration of sulfonamides in acetonic solution with aqueous sodium hydroxide.** *Ibid.* 35-50.—Me_2CO was used as a solvent in order to prevent the basic hydrolysis of the aminic function. The curve showed only 1 inflection point with all 8 sulfonamides. **III. The titration of sulfonamides with silver nitrate.** *Ibid.* 51-64. Sulfanilamide may be titrated conductometrically in caustic alc. soln. with aq. $AgNO_3$. Sulfathiazole can be titrated with aq. $AgNO_3$ in neutral EtOH soln. Sulfanilamide and albucid do not yield a ppt. when titrated with aq. $AgNO_3$ in neutral EtOH, but form an addn. product described previously (*C.A.* **43**, 3803h). Other sulfonamides do not give satisfactory results (incomplete pptn., change of color, etc.) when titrated with $AgNO_3$ in either neutral or alk. EtOH soln.

Gerhard Aufleger

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Sulfamides IV. Titration of sulfamides with silver nitrate in the presence of adsorption indicators. Const. Ch. Macarovici and D. Cransescu. *Analele Acad. Rep. Populare Romîne, Sect. Mat., Fiz., Chim.* **3**, *Mem.* 21, 1 pp. (1950). (French summary); cf. *ibid., Sect. Stiinte Geol. Geograph. Biol.* Ser. A, **2**, *Mem.* 33, 51–68 (1949). —Sulfanilamide in alk. EtOH soln. can be titrated with 0.1 *N* $AgNO_3$ with diphenylcarbazone as adsorption indicator (color of ppt. changes to blue) providing too much NaOH is not present (0.05 *N* alcoholic sulfanilamide, *N* aq. NaOH, 0.1 *N* $AgNO_3$, 8 drops 0.5% alcoholic diphenylcarbazone). Sulfathiazole (0.02 *N*) in neutral EtOH can also be titrated with 0.1 *N* $AgNO_3$ with a 0.5% aq. soln. of sol. eosin ($C_{20}H_6O_5Br_4Na_2$) as adsorption indicator. The end point is reached when the ppt. and soln. are pink. A correction has to be applied to the result. The change in color appears 10.3% before the true end point. Error limit of the method: ±4%. **V. Control of sulfamides used as drugs.** *Ibid.*, II, 37. It was possible to titrate not only pure sulfamides by methods described in (I), (II), (III) and (IV), but also com. products used as drugs. Dissolve the powd. compd. in EtOH or acetone and reflux for 1.5–3 hrs. Carry out the conductometric titration under the conditions described above (I), (II), and (III) do not require filtering; for titration with adsorption indicators (IV) a clear soln. is necessary. Tests were made with sulfanilamide, sulfathiazole, and sulfapyridine drugs.

Gerhard Aufleger

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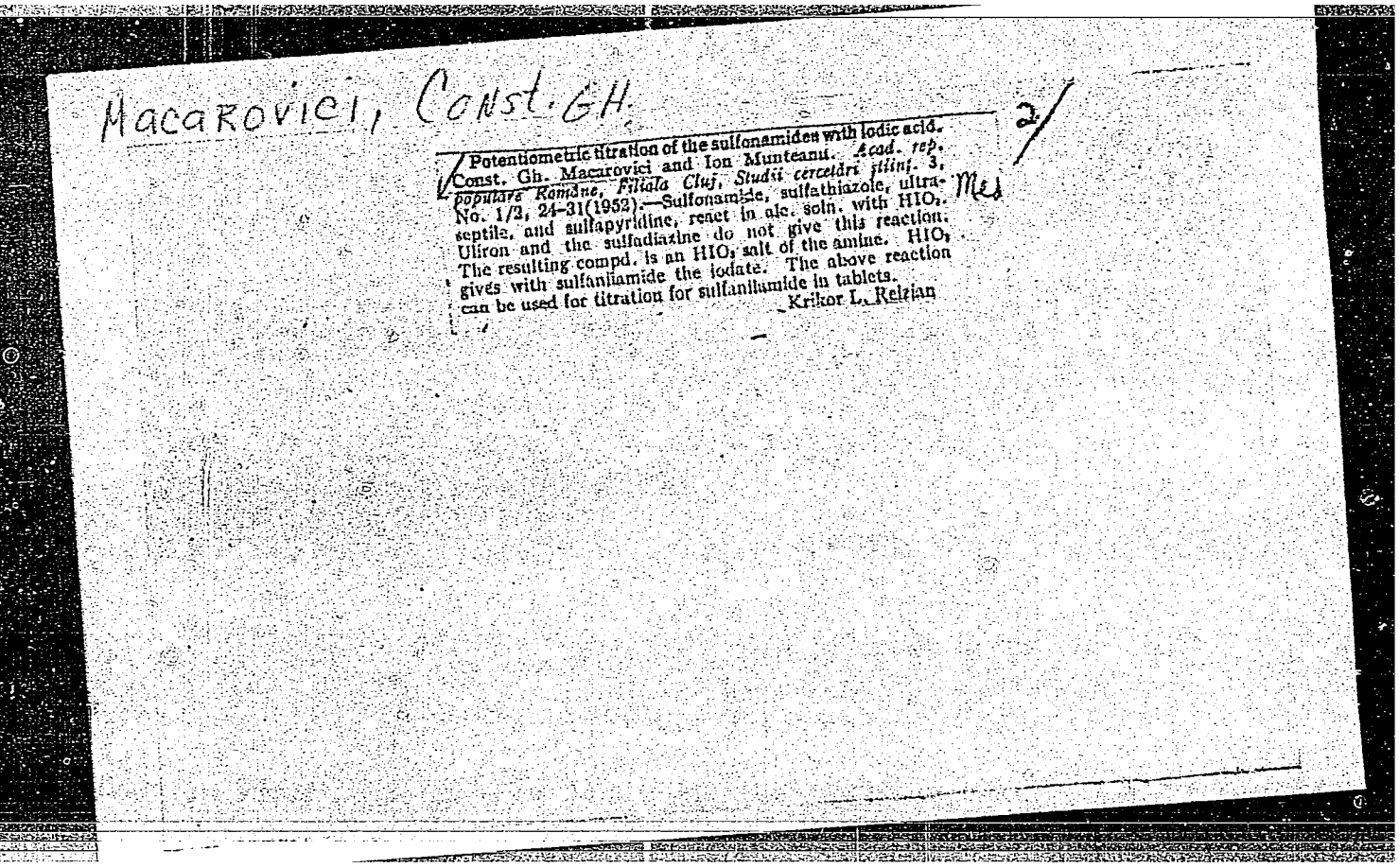

Macarovici, Const. Gh.

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Potentiometric titration of the sulfonamides with iodic acid. Const. Gh. Macarovici and Ion Munteanu. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala Cluj, Studii cercetări ştiinţ.* 3, No. 1/2, 24–31(1952).—Sulfonamide, sulfathiazole, ultraseptile, and sulfapyridine, react in alc. soln. with HIO_3. Uliron and the sulfadiazine do not give this reaction. The resulting compd. is an HIO_3 salt of the amine. HIO_3 gives with sulfanilamide the iodate. The above reaction can be used for titration for sulfanilamide in tablets.

Krikor L. Relzian

Med

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MIRCEARCVICI, Const. Gh.

Critical study of the volumetric analytical methods for magnesium and calcium and for magnesium in dolomite and dolomitic limestones. Const. Gh. Macarovici, Em. Lauby, A. Dorutiu, and M. Bâscenga (Inst. Ore Glycerides, Dej, Hunedoara, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala Cluj Studii cercetări chim.* 3, No. 3/4, 51-69(1952).—By studying many pertinent methods published in the literature, the following conclusions were reached: The Mdiwani method (*C.A.* 33, 7234[9]) gives good results, but is too time-consuming (30 hrs.). The Plyl and Samter method (cf. *C.A.* 19, 804) is also satisfactory, but the Babkin and Chulko method (*C.A.* 31, 2061[9]) gives somewhat low values. These 3 methods can be combined to give a new method which gives good results and is not too long. Older methods quite suitable for analyses of series of samples are given by Precht (*Z. anal. Chem.* 18, 438(1879)) and Kolthoff (cf. *C.A.* 12, 195), and these methods can still be improved by reverse titration, i.e., from an acid into an alk. soln., with phenolphthalein as indicator. Pptg. Mg^{++} or Ca^{++} with K_2CO_3 and titrating the excess with HCl, furnishes too high results owing to adsorption, but in the presence of EtOH (25%)

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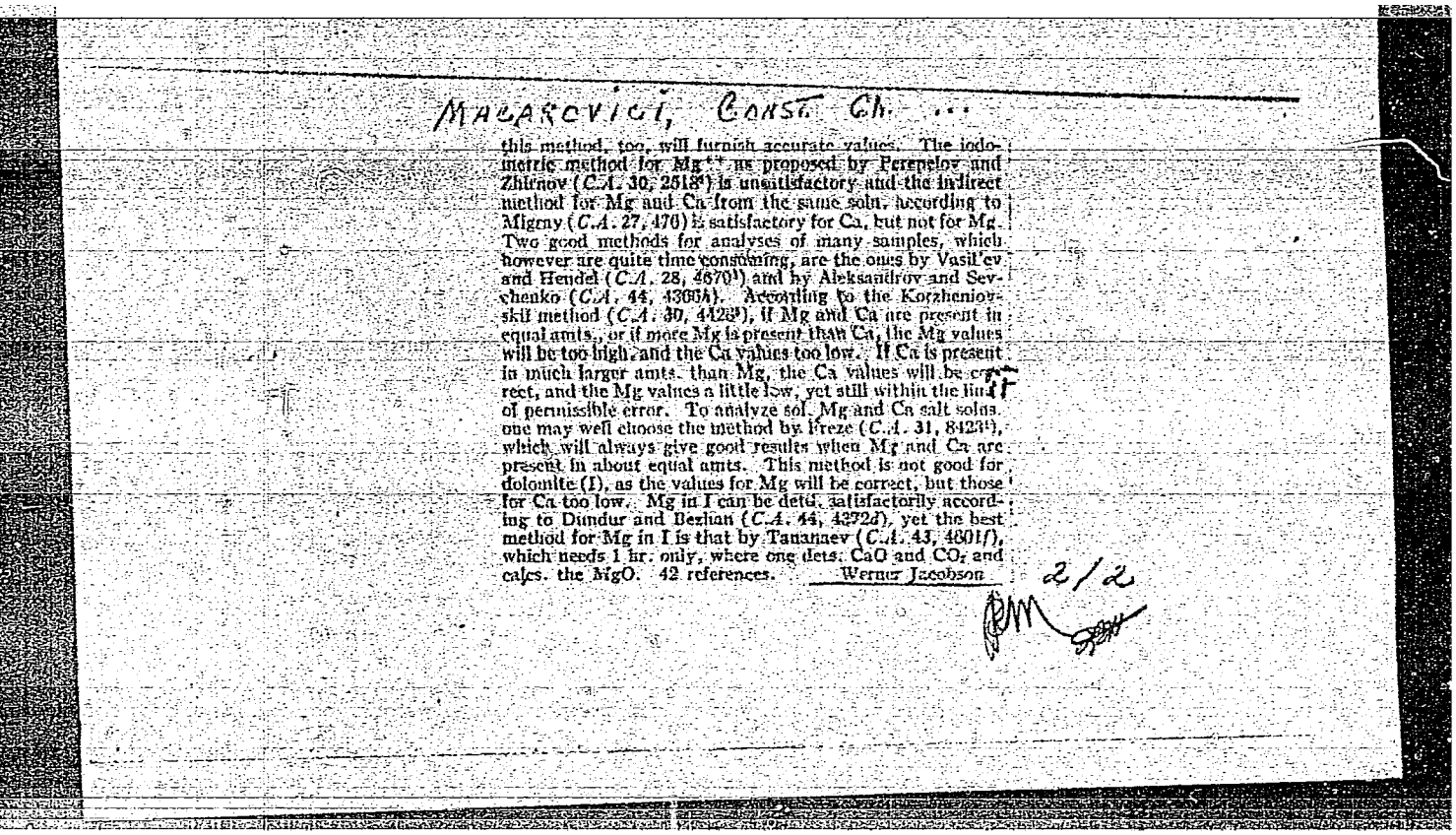

MALAKOVICI, Const. Ch. ...

this method, too, will furnish accurate values. The iodometric method for Mg^{++} as proposed by Perepelov and Zhirnov (*C.A.* 30, 2518[8]) is unsatisfactory and the indirect method for Mg and Ca from the same soln. according to Migray (*C.A.* 27, 476) is satisfactory for Ca, but not for Mg. Two good methods for analyses of many samples, which however are quite time consuming, are the ones by Vasil'ev and Hendel (*C.A.* 28, 4670[1]) and by Aleksandrov and Sevchenko (*C.A.* 44, 4306[h]). According to the Korzhenioviskii method (*C.A.* 30, 4428[3]), if Mg and Ca are present in equal amts., or if more Mg is present than Ca, the Mg values will be too high and the Ca values too low. If Ca is present in much larger amts. than Mg, the Ca values will be correct, and the Mg values a little low, yet still within the limit of permissible error. To analyze sol. Mg and Ca salt solns. one may well choose the method by Freze (*C.A.* 31, 8423[1]), which will always give good results when Mg and Ca are present in about equal amts. This method is not good for dolomite (I), as the values for Mg will be correct, but those for Ca too low. Mg in I can be detd. satisfactorily according to Dundur and Bezhan (*C.A.* 44, 4272*d*), yet the best method for Mg in I is that by Tananaev (*C.A.* 43, 4801*f*), which needs 1 hr. only, where one dets. CaO and CO_2 and calcs. the MgO. 42 references. Werner Jacobson

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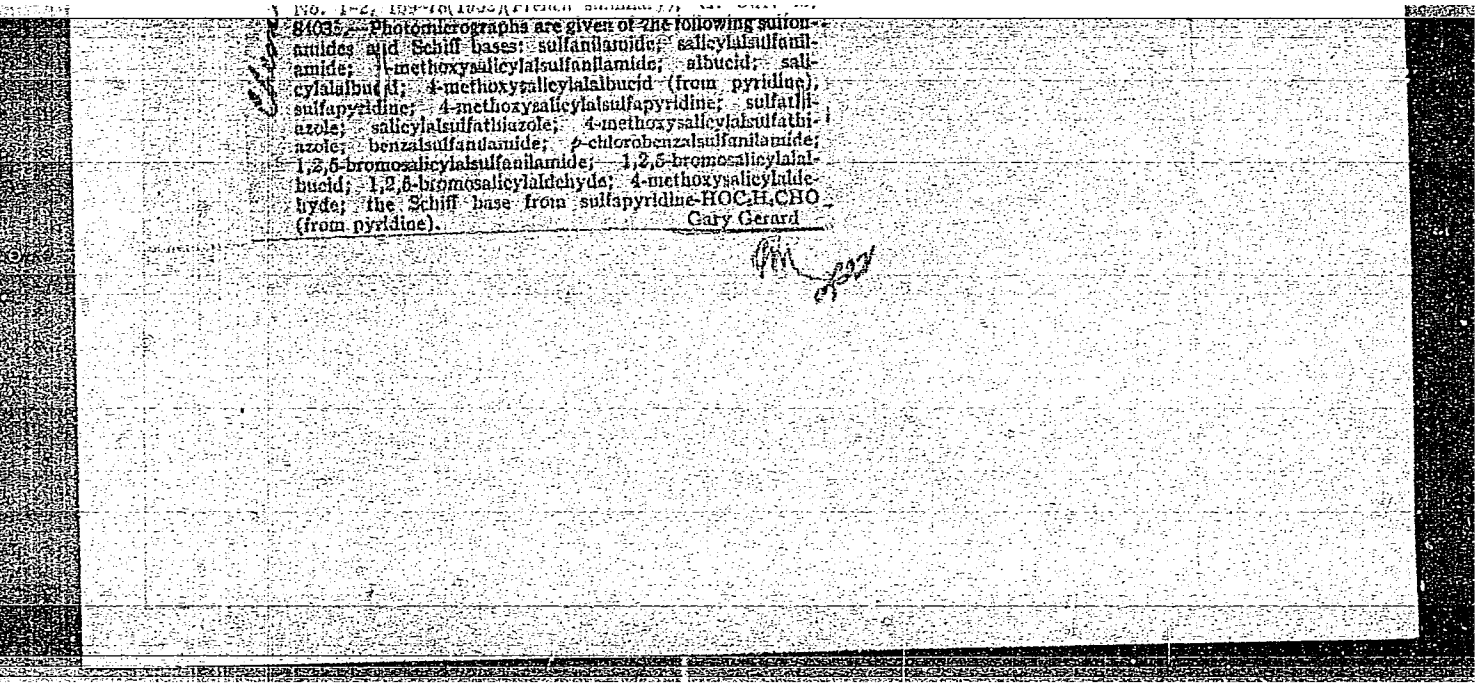

84035. Photomicrographs are given of the following sulfonamides and Schiff bases: sulfanilamide; salicylalsulfanilamide; 4-methoxysalicylalsulfanilamide; albucid; salicylalalbucid; 4-methoxysalicylalalbucid (from pyridine); sulfapyridine; 4-methoxysalicylalsulfapyridine; sulfathiazole; salicylalsulfathiazole; 4-methoxysalicylalsulfathiazole; benzalsulfanilamide; *p*-chlorobenzalsulfanilamide; 1,2,6-bromosalicylalsulfanilamide; 1,2,6-bromosalicylalalbucid; 1,2,6-bromosalicylaldehyde; 4-methoxysalicylaldehyde; the Schiff base from sulfapyridine-HOC_6H_3CHO (from pyridine). Gary Gerard

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MACAROVICI, CONSTANTIN GH.

Manual de chimie analitica cantitativa; gravimetria.

Bucuresti, Rumania. Editura Technica, 1956, 291 p.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9 September, 1959.

Uncl.

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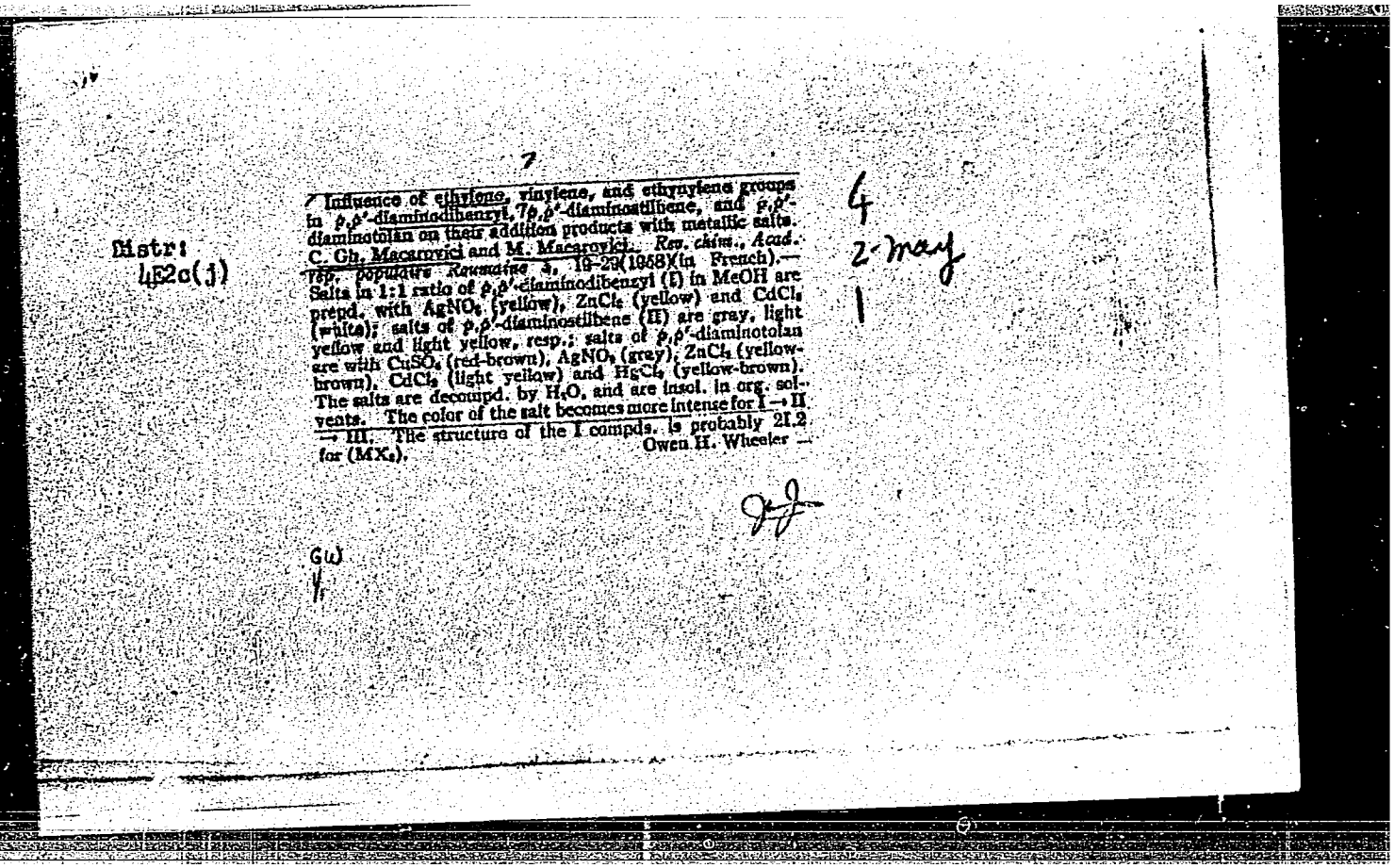

Influence of ethylene, vinylene, and ethynylene groups in p,p'-diaminodibenzyl, p,p'-diaminostilbene, and p,p'-diaminotolan on their addition products with metallic salts. C. Gh. Macarovici and M. Macarovici. *Rev. chim., Acad. Rep. populare Romîne* 3, 19-29(1958)(in French).—Salts in 1:1 ratio of p,p'-diaminodibenzyl (I) in MeOH are prepd. with $AgNO_3$ (yellow), $ZnCl_2$ (yellow) and $CdCl_2$ (white); salts of p,p'-diaminostilbene (II) are gray, light yellow and light yellow, resp.; salts of p,p'-diaminotolan are with $CuSO_4$ (red-brown), $AgNO_3$ (grey), $ZnCl_2$ (yellow-brown), $CdCl_2$ (light yellow) and $HgCl_2$ (yellow-brown). The salts are decompd. by H_2O, and are insol. in org. solvents. The color of the salt becomes more intense for I → II → III. The structure of the I compds. is probably 2:1.2 for (MX_2).

Owen H. Wheeler

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MACAROVICH, C. Gh.

Distr 4E2c

A procedure for the concentration and separation of titanium- and zirconium-containing minerals, starting with the detritus products from the dacites of the Vladeasa Mountains. C. Gh. Macarovici, E. Stoicovici, L. Czeglédy, and H. Roth (Chem. Inst., Cluj, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări chim.* 6, 51-7(1958)(French and Russian summaries).—The raw material is submitted to a 1st sepn. in water; by gravitation the majority of the sterile material is eliminated. The material thus enriched in minerals is submitted to a selective electromagnetic sepn. done by a special instrument conceived for that purpose. The instrument is composed of an electromagnet at a rotating disk whose distance from poles of the electromagnet can be varied, between which passes an endless band on which the mineral to be sepd. is placed. The width of this band is less than the diam. of the disk. When in operation the mineral is attracted to the disk, which upon rotation brings it outside the field, and drops from the disk. By selecting the distance between the disk and the electromagnet and also the intensity of the current, many sepns. can be made. In this case titaniferous magnetite is first sepd., then ilmenite, and finally titaniferous amphibole and Zr. A. Bedin

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MACAROVICI, C. G.

E-2

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry--Analysis of inorganic substances
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74639

AUTHOR : Macarovici, M. and Macarovici, C. G.
INST. : Rumanian Academy of Sciences
TITLE : Effect of the CH_2-CH_2, CH=CH, and C≡C Bonds in p, p'-diaminodibenzil, p,p'-diaminostilbene, and p,p'-diaminotolane on the Formation of Addition*
ORIG. PUB. : Rev Chim (RPR), 3, No 2, 209-212 (1958); Studii si Cercetari Chim Acad RPR Fil Cluj, 9, No 1-4,**

ABSTRACT : The authors report the development of semimicro- and micro-methods for the determination of Cu(2+), Cd(2+), and Hg(2+), based on the utilization of p, p'-diaminodibenzil(I) for the precipitation of salts of these cations (in methanolic or ethanolic solution) as addition products (Communication II, RZhKhim, 1959, No 20, 71348). The following minimum quantities can be determined by the above procedure: 0.75 mg Cu/ml, 0.26 mg Cd/ml, and 0.37 mg Hg/ml. 1-5 ml of a methanolic solution of

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*Products with Metal Salts. III. Analytic Applications

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E-2

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74639

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : $CuSO_4$ or of an ethanolic solution of $CdCl_2$ or $HgCl_2$ ($\leq$ 0.01 M) is treated with 7-8 ml 0.01 M methanolic or ethanolic solution of I; after 30 min, the precipitates which form are separated by filtration through a filter [Gooch?] crucible, washed with methanol or ethanol, dried for 30-45 min at 110°, and weighed. The Hg precipitate may be washed with ethanol and ether and dried under vacuum for 15 min. The error in the determination of Cu and Cd is less than 1% and for

CARD: 2/3

CARD: 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

COUNTRY : [illegible]
CATEGORY : [illegible]

ASS. JOUR. : Rakhim., No. 5, 1990, [illegible]

AUTHOR : Nagornyy, [illegible]; Bova, V.
INST. : Romanian Academy
TITLE : Study of Lubricating [illegible]. IV. Influence of [illegible] in Comparison with Sulfonates and Phenates

ORIG. PUB. : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. Rom. Filiala Cluj, 1989, v, No 1-4, 137-144

ABSTRACT : [illegible] in addition to the [illegible] of a mono-alkylsalicylate (II) and alkyl-methacrylate (III). [illegible] the basic curve [illegible] which indicates, probably, a complex hydrolysis. [illegible] use of an excess of aqueous NaOH, and a block-titration of p-I in alcoholic, aqueous-alcohol, and aqueous acetone

CARD: 1/ 3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

COUNTRY : Rumania G-1
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 67819

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solutions, with hydrochloric acid, there is formed p-$NO_2C_6H_4CONHNH_2$. On CT of I in alcohol solution with aqueous HCl, there are formed two hydrochlorides (HC), the same as in the case of III, and in contradistinction to II, which yield only one HC. On CT, with aqueous NaOH, of m- and p-I, in aqueous-acetone solution, there are formed the corresponding Na-salts, and in the course thereof the NH_2-group is not hydrolyzed. Under these conditions o-I yields $(CH_3)_2C=NC_6H_4CONHN=C(CH_3)_2$. The curves of CT of I in aqueous-acetone solution with aqueous HCl indicate the formation of one HC in the case of m- and p-I; this proves that the amine function is blocked. CT with aqueous HCl in

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 5400.

Author : Macarovici, Const. Gh.; Basceanu, M.
Inst :
Title : Concerning the Thermal Dissociation of Rumanian Dolomite.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1958, 9, No 4, 207-213.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

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MACAROVICI, CONST. G.H.

Distr: 4E3b

Complex compounds with biphenyl derivatives. I. Complex compounds of the metallic salts of organic acids with benzidine. Const. Gh. Macarovici and G. Schmidt. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala Cluj, Studii cercetări chim.* 10, 59–65(1959).—The reactions of benzidine (Bzd) and metallic salts of org. acids to form complex compds. studied. An attempt was made to stabilize and sep. from soln. the complex anions of the org. acids and to det. their usefulness in analysis. The following were prepd.: [Cu(Bzd)$(H_2O)_2$](AcO)$_2$ (I), dark-green, hexagonal crystals, m. 162–5° (decompn.); [CuBzd$(EtOH)_2$](AcO)$_2$, light-brown crystals, m. 104–6° (decompn.) (by standing in air or *in vacuo* this compd. loses alc. easily and changes to [CuBzd](AcO)$_2$, green, m. begins at 158° and at 163° it decomp.); [CuBzd]$(ClCH_2COO)_2$, almost black, cryst. substance, m. 151–7° (decompn.); [Bzd.H_2][Cu$(AcO)_4$], brown needles, m. begins at 160°, at 168° it decomp.; [Bzd.H_2][Zn$(AcO)_4$], white needles, m. 156–8° (decompn.); [Bzd.H_2][Cd$(AcO)_4$], colorless needles changing to bright pink when washed with Et_2O and to yellow after standing in air, m. 151–2° (decompn.); [Bzd.H_2][Hg$(AcO)_4$], white crystals, m. 130–7° (decompn.); [Pb.Bzd][Pb$(AcO)_4$], needle-shaped, colorless crystals, m. 160°, 176–8° decompn.; [Bzd.H_2] [Cu$(ClCH_2COO)_4$], olive-green crystals, m. 156–8° (decompn.); [Bzd.H][Cu$(ClCH_2COO)_3$], brown, needle-shaped crystals, m. 148–9°. [Bzd.H][Hg$(ClCH_2COO)_3$], gray-yellow needle-shaped crystals, decomp. on warming; [Bzd.H_2][$UO_2(AcO)_2$]$_2$, yellow crystals, 160° (decomp. without melting); [Bzd.H_2][$UO_2(ClCH_2COO)_3$]$_2$, fine, needle-shaped, bright-yellow crystals, 160° (decomp. without melting); the I was prepd. by Spacu (*C.A.* 22, 1939) but the crystal form and the color of this compound was different. All the complexes were prepd. by direct combination of benzidine, the salt of the metallic element, and the anion of the desired organic acid in an alc. medium.

A. Gottlieb

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MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.

Study of the complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. II. Complex combinations of mono-, di-, trichloroacetic acids, propionates and butyrates of Cu, Hg, Pb with benzidine. Studii derc chimie Cluj 10 no.2:245-250 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Universitatea "V.Babes" - Cluj, Catedra de chimie generala. 2. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Macarovici).
(Phenyl group) (Chloroacetic acid)
(Dichloroacetic acid) (Trichloroacetic acid)
(Complex compounds) (Propionates) (Copper)
(Mercury) (Lead) (Butyrates) (Benzidine)

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MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.

Changing the reference basis for determination of atomic weights of chemical elements. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.8:449-451 Ag '62.

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MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; MICU-SMENIUC, Rodica

Study of complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt.8.
Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:151-161 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

ROTH, Hannelore; CZEGLEDI, L.; MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.

Composition and stability of complexes of Zr(IV) and Hf (IV) with D-gluconic and D-saccharic acids. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:69-80 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Macarovici).

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MACAROVICI, Const, Gh.; PERTE, Eugenia; MOTIU, Emilia

Study on the complex combinations with diaminodiphenylic derivatives. Pts. 10, 12. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.2:243-263 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Macarovici).

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MA ARCVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.; HAMBURG, Erika.

Study of complex combinations of diphenyl derivatives. I. S.
Rev chimie Roum 9 no 1:51-63 Ja '64

1. Laboratory of General Chemistry, University of Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; MICU-SEMENIUC, Rodica

Study of complex combinations of diphenyl derivatives. Pt.II.
Rev. chimie Roum 9 no.2:127-130 F '64

1. Laboratory of General Chemistry, University of Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.

Complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt. 14. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.11:693-702 N '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Cluj University.

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MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.; HAMBURG, Erika

Study of the complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt. 9. Studii cerc chim 12 no. 1: 4960 Ja '64.

1. Department of General Chemistry of the Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.

Studii on the complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt. 13. Studii cerc chim 13 no.6/7:405-411 Je-Jl '64

1. Chair of General Chemistry, "Babes-Bolyai" University, 11 Arany Janos St., Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; CZEGLEDI, L.

Obtained thorium combinations with D-gluconic and D-saccharic acids. Studii cerc chim 13 no.6/7:419-431 Je-Jl '64

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch, 59-65 Donath St.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, C.Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.

Study of complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt.14. Studii cerc chim 13 no.11:733-740 N '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj, 5-7 Miko Street.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, G.

On the complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt.13.
Rev chimie Roum 9 no.6/7:397-404 Je-Jl '64

1. Chair of General Chemistry, "Babes-Bolyai" University, 11 Arany Janos St., Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; CZEGLEDI, L.

Obtaining theorium combinations with D-gluconic and D-saccharic acids. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.6/7:411-424 Je-Jl '64

1. Institute of Chemistry of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch, 59-65 Donath St.

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MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; BOTA, V.

Study on sulfamides. Pt. 18. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1: 163-177 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; DORUTIU, A.

Study on the complex combinations with diphenylic derivatives. Pt. 6. Studia Univ B-B S. Chem 8 no. 2: 75-83 '63.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

MACAROVICI, Const. Gh.; SCHMIDT, Gerhard

Study of the complex combinations with diphenylic derivaties.
Pt.8. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:139-149 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj.

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MACAROVICI, D.

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The thermal formation and decomposition of apatite. I. The thermal synthesis of apatite. C. Litcanu and D. Macarovici (Inst. Chem., Cluj, Roumania). *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Studii cercetări chim.* 8, 199–206(1957).—The formation of apatite has been studied as a function of temp. and the length of heating. With differential thermal analysis it was possible to establish the following succession of reactions occurring during the heating of a stoichiometric mixt. of $CaHPO_4$, $CaCO_3$, and CaF_2: $2CaHPO_4 = Ca_2P_2O_7 + H_2O$; $CaCO_3 = CaO + CO_2$; $Ca_2P_2O_7 + CaO = Ca_3(PO_4)_2$; $3Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + CaF_2 = 2Ca_4(PO_4)_3F$. The formation of apatite has been studied via the soly. detn. of the phosphate ion under standard conditions in 2% citric acid soln. In order to obtain comparative data the soly. of the phosphate from Kola apatite, tricalcium phosphate ppt., and a mixt. of $CaHPO_4$ and $CaCO_3$ heated at 1000° and 1200° for various intervals of time has been detd. in 2% citric acid soln. In comparing the data obtained it is concluded that the presence of CaF_2 has a decided influence on the insolubilization of the phosphate. This very strong insolubilization occurs even after 2.5 min. of heating. It is assumed that when the soly. of the phosphate decreases to less than 3%, the main component is apatite. It was also noticed that when the mixt. is heated for more than 360 min. at 1200° or 240 min. at 1300°, the soly. of the phosphate increases. This may be caused by a disaggregation of the apatite cryst. system. A. Berlin

GW
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031310002-0

LITEANU, C.; MACAROVICI, D.

Formation and thermal decomposition of apatite. Studii cerc chimie Cluj 14 no.1:81-124 '63.

1. Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

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Macarovici

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY : Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 78031

AUTHOR : Macarovici, G.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Reform or Standardization of Nomenclature in Inorganic Chemistry?

ORIG. PUB. : Standardizarea, 11, No 1, 11-23 (1959)

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

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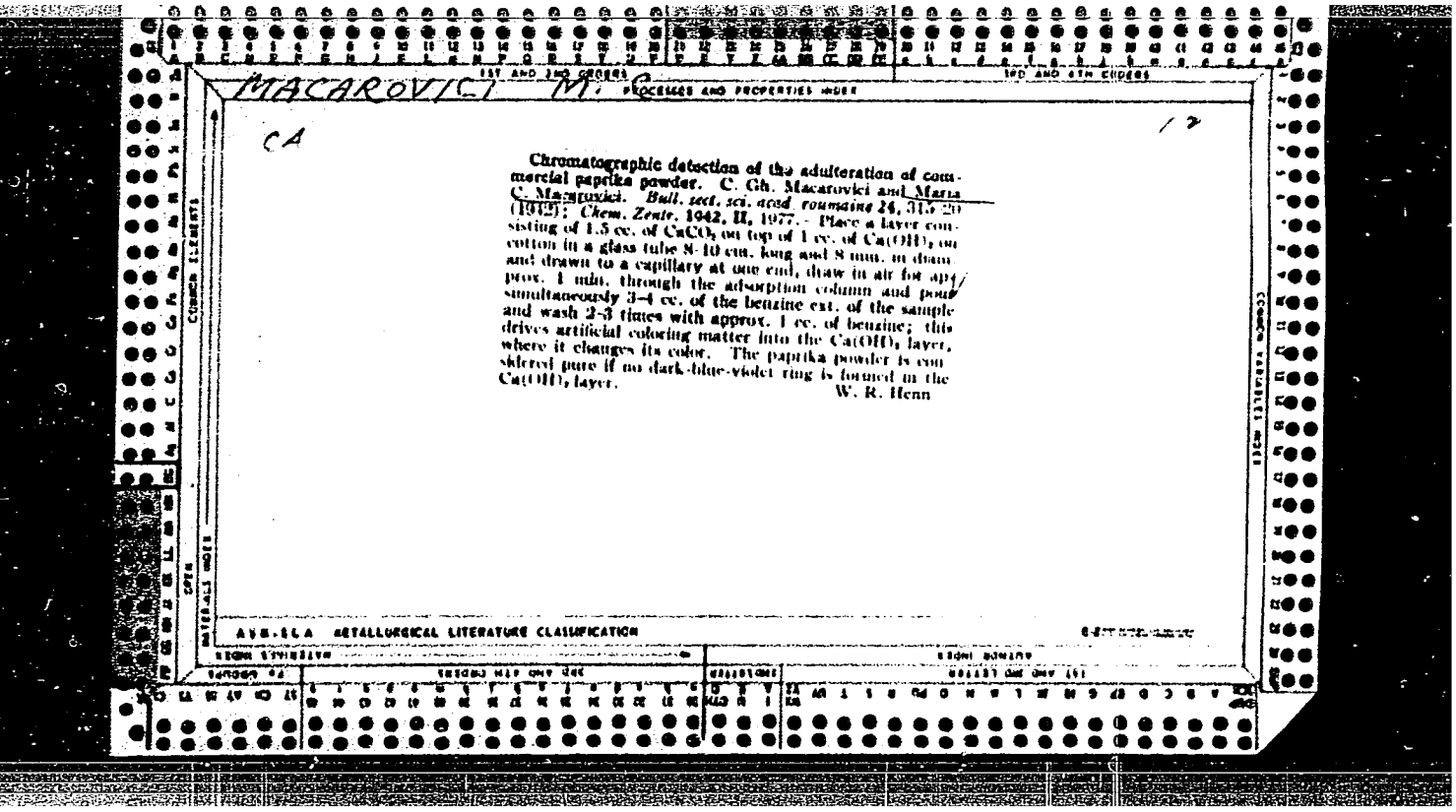

MACAROVICI M. C

CA 17

Chromatographic detection of the adulteration of commercial paprika powder. C. Gh. Macarovici and Maria C. Macarovici. *Bull. sect. sci. acad. roumaine* **24**, 315-20 (1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1942, II, 1977.—Place a layer consisting of 1.5 cc. of $CaCO_3$ on top of 1 cc. of $Ca(OH)_2$ on cotton in a glass tube 8–10 cm. long and 8 mm. in diam. and drawn to a capillary at one end, draw in air for approx. 1 min. through the adsorption column and pour simultaneously 3–4 cc. of the benzine ext. of the sample and wash 2–3 times with approx. 1 cc. of benzine; this drives artificial coloring matter into the $Ca(OH)_2$ layer, where it changes its color. The paprika powder is considered pure if no dark-blue-violet ring is formed in the $Ca(OH)_2$ layer.

W. R. Henn

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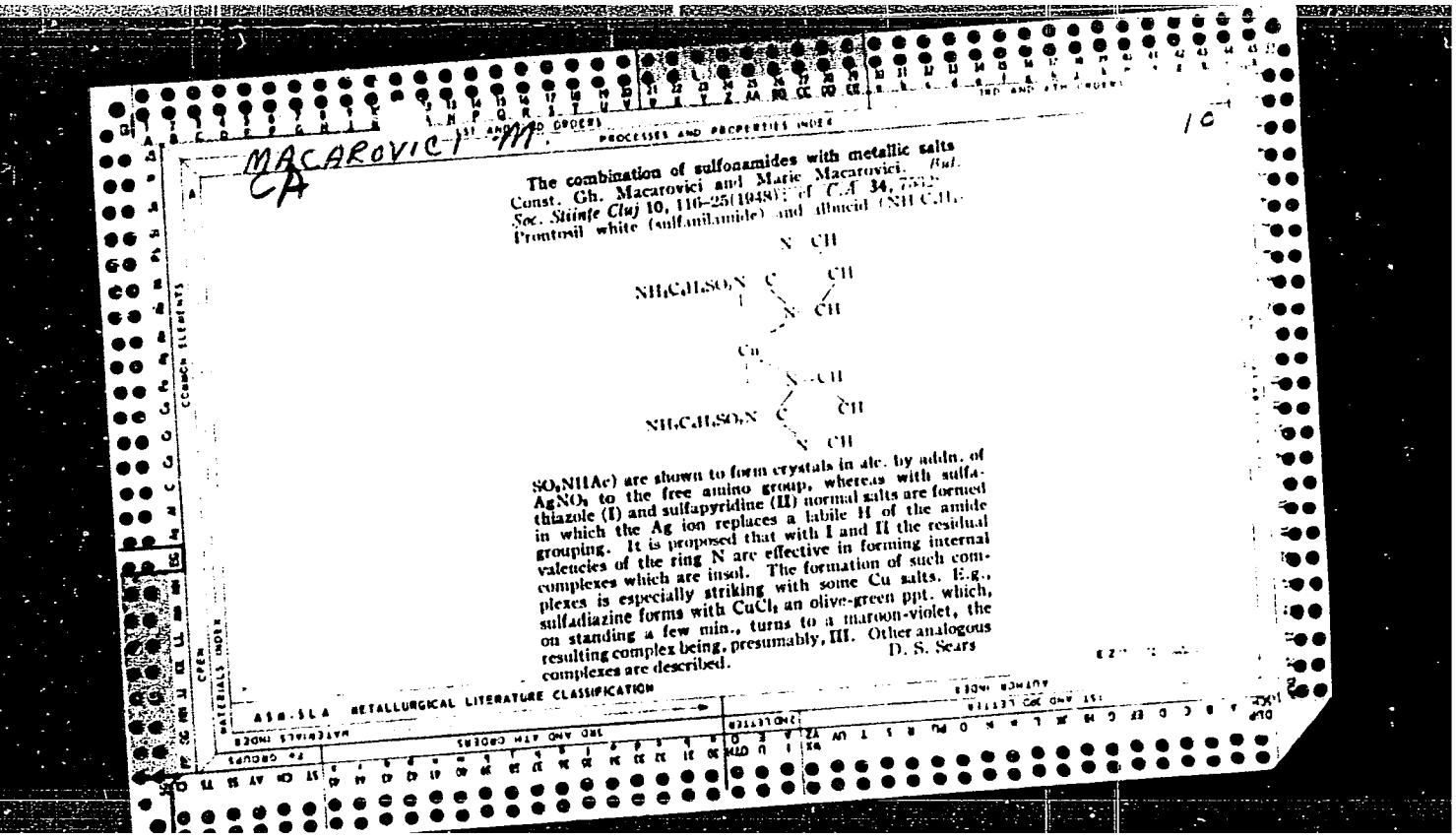

MACAROVICI M.
CA

The combination of sulfonamides with metallic salts
Const. Gh. Macarovici and Maric Macarovici. *Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj* 10, 116–25(1948); cf. *C.A.* 34, 7552. Prontosil white (sulfanilamide) and albucid ($NH_2C_6H_4SO_2NH_2$)

SO_2NHAc) are shown to form crystals in alc. by addn. of $AgNO_3$ to the free amino group, whereas with sulfathiazole (I) and sulfapyridine (II) normal salts are formed in which the Ag ion replaces a labile H of the amide grouping. It is proposed that with I and II the residual valencies of the ring N are effective in forming internal complexes which are insol. The formation of such complexes is especially striking with some Cu salts. E.g., sulfadiazine forms with $CuCl_2$ an olive-green ppt. which, on standing a few min., turns to a maroon-violet, the resulting complex being, presumably, III. Other analogous complexes are described.

D. S. Sears

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